

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
13 February 2003 (13.02.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/011284 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61K 31/4045**,
C07D 209/16, A61P 25/18, 25/22

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/24759

(22) International Filing Date: 1 August 2002 (01.08.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/309,832 3 August 2001 (03.08.2001) US
60/326,885 3 October 2001 (03.10.2001) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **PHARMACIA & UPJOHN COMPANY** [US/US]; 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **FU, Jian-Min**
[CA/US]; 5123 Heathrow, Kalamazoo, MI 49009 (US).

(74) Agents: **WILLIAMS, Sidney, B., Jr.** et al.; Flynn, Thiel, Boutell & Tanis, P.C., 2026 Rambling Road, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1699 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

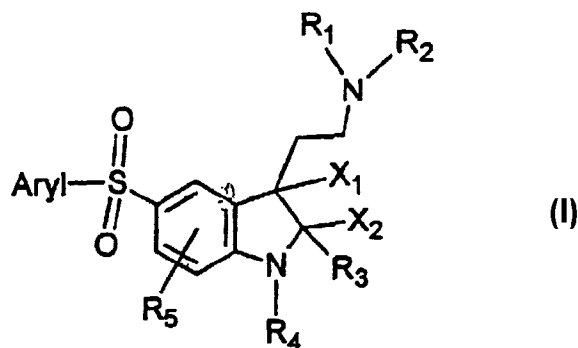
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- with amended claims

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: 5-ARYLSULFONYL INDOLES HAVING 5-HT₆ RECEPTOR AFFINITY



(57) Abstract: The invention provides derivatives of 5-arylsulfonyl indole and 5-arylsulfonyl indoline compounds which may be in the form of pharmaceutical acceptable salts or compositions that are useful in treating central nervous system diseases such as anxiety and depression. The invention also includes intermediates and processes to make the compounds, isotopically-labeled forms of the compounds and the use of the isotopically labeled forms of the compounds to perform nuclear magnetic resonance imaging and positron emission tomography.

5-ARYLSULFONYL INDOLES HAVING 5-HT₆ RECEPTOR AFFINITY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of US provisional application Serial No. 60/309,832 filed on 03 August 2001, under 35 USC 119(e)(i) and US provisional application Serial No. 60/326,885 filed on 03 October, 2001, under 35 USC 119(e)(i), which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to substituted 5-arylsulfonyl indoles and indolines which interact with serotonin receptors, such as 5-HT₆ receptors, and are useful for treating anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, stress-related disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, epilepsy, and other central nervous system (CNS) disorders in humans and animals.

The major classes of serotonin receptors (5-HT₁₋₇) contain fourteen to eighteen separate receptors that have been formally classified. See Glennon, et al., Neuroscience and Behavioral Reviews, 1990, 14, 35; and D. Hoyer, et al. Pharmacol. Rev. 1994, 46, 157-203. There is currently a need for pharmaceutical agents that are useful to treat diseases and conditions that are associated with 5-HT receptors. In particular, there is a need for agents that can selectively bind to individual receptor sub-types (e.g. receptor-specific agonists or antagonists); such agents would be useful as pharmaceutical agents, or would be useful to facilitate the study of the 5-HT receptor family, or to aid in the identification of other compounds that selectively bind to the specific 5-HT receptors.

For example, the 5-HT₆ receptor was identified in 1993 (Monsma et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 1993, 43, 320-327 and Ruat, M. et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Com. 1993, 193, 269-276). Several antidepressants and atypical antipsychotics bind to the 5-HT₆ receptor with high affinity and this binding may be a factor in their profile of activities (Roth et al. J. Pharm. Exp. Therapeut. 1994, 268, 1403-1410; Sleight et al. Exp. Opin. Ther. Patents 1998, 8, 1217-1224; Bourson et al. Brit. J. Pharm. 1998, 125, 1562-1566; Boess et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 1998, 54, 577-583; Sleight et al. Brit. J. Pharmacol. 1998, 124, 556-562). In addition, the 5-HT₆ receptor has been linked to generalized stress and anxiety states (Yoshioka et al. Life Sciences 1998, 17/18, 1473-1477). Together these studies and observations suggest that compounds that antagonize the 5-HT₆ receptor will be useful in treating disorders of the central nervous system, such as anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, stress-related disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, and epilepsy. In general, compounds of formula I exhibit selective inhibition of 5-HT₆ serotonin receptors relative to the inhibition of other 5-HT serotonin receptors.

General anxiety disorder (GAD) occurs when a person worries about things such as family, health, or work when there is no reason to worry and is unable not to worry. About 3 to 4% of the U.S. population has GAD during the course of a year. GAD most often strikes people in childhood or adolescence, but can begin in adulthood, too. It affects women more often than men. Currently, treatment involves cognitive-behavioral therapy, relaxation techniques, and biofeedback to control muscle tension and medications such as benzodiazepines, imipramine, and buspirone. These drugs are effective but all have side-effect liabilities. Therefore, there is a

need of a pharmaceutical agent to address the symptoms with fewer side effects.

Depression is a mood disorder of varying lengths of normally several months to more than two years and of varying degrees of feelings involving sadness, despair, and discouragement. The heterocyclic antidepressants (HCA's) are currently the largest class of antidepressants, but monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOI's) are used in particular types of depression. Common side effects from HCA's are sedation and weight gain. In elderly patients with organic brain disease, the side effects from HCA's can also include seizures and behavioral symptoms. The main side effects from using MAOI's occur from dietary and drug interactions. Therefore, agents with fewer side effects would be useful.

Schizophrenia is a disease having multiple aspects. Currently available drugs are generally aimed at controlling the positive aspects of schizophrenia, such as delusions. One drug, Clozapine, is aimed at a broader spectrum of symptoms associated with schizophrenia. This drug has many side effects and is thus not suitable for many patients. Thus, there is a need for a drug to treat the cognitive and attention deficits associated with schizophrenia. Similarly, there is a need for a drug to treat the cognitive and attention deficits associated with schizoaffective disorders, or similar symptoms found in the relatives of schizophrenic patients.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a form of anxiety triggered by memories of a traumatic event that directly affected the patient or that the patient may have witnessed. The disorder commonly affects survivors of traumatic events including sexual assault, physical assault, war, torture, natural disasters, an automobile accident, an airplane crash, a hostage situation, or a death camp. The affliction also can affect rescue workers at an airplane crash or a mass shooting, someone

who witnessed a tragic accident or someone who has unexpectedly lost a loved one. Treatment for PTSD includes cognitive-behavioral therapy, group psychotherapy, and medications such as Clonazepam, Lorazepam and selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors such as Fluoxetine, Sertraline, Paroxetine, Citalopram and Fluvoxamine. These medications help control anxiety as well as depression. Various forms of exposure therapy (such as systemic desensitization and imaginal flooding) have all been used with PTSD patients. Exposure treatment for PTSD involves repeated reliving of the trauma, under controlled conditions, with the aim of facilitating the processing of the trauma. Therefore, there is a need for better pharmaceutical agents to treat post-traumatic stress disorder.

Stress may increase the release of epinephrine from the adrenal medulla and norepinephrine from adrenergic neurons activated by central nervous system (CNS) stimulation. High levels of circulating epinephrine mediate alpha-adrenergic effects including increases in heart rate and cardiac output. Epinephrine may also be taken up by beta₂ receptors on the presynaptic neuronal membrane and may enhance release of norepinephrine from storage granules. Transient epinephrine surges resulting from stress may produce considerably more prolonged vasoconstriction. Stress-induced activation of the sympathetic nervous system may lead to hypertension. Stress also can cause stress gastritis and affect the efficacy of medical treatment in some ulcer patients. There is a need for pharmaceutical agents to treat stress-related diseases.

Panic disorders, phobias, and obsessive compulsive behavior are forms of neurosis. They are all related to excessive anxiety. All humans experience fear and anxiety in response to an external threat, or a difficult situation. However, the neuroses noted above, are

abnormal responses to ordinary situations. The causes of such neurotic disorders are not fully known.

Anxiety can arise suddenly, as in panic, or gradually over many minutes, hours, or even days. Anxiety may last for variable periods of time ranging from less than a minute to years. Brief panic attacks are common. However, most persons recover without treatment, and panic disorder is much less common.

Phobias are similar to panic attacks in that they involve anxiety. However, in the various phobias the anxiety is not the free-floating anxiety of panic disorder, but instead focuses on specific situations or stimuli. Persons who have a phobia often realize that their anxiety is excessive, but nonetheless, they tend to avoid the situations or stimuli that disturb them. If they must be exposed to such situations or stimuli they endure them with great distress. Some relatively commonly observed phobias include agoraphobia, that is, the fear of being trapped in closed places, fear of snakes, fear of heights, fear of the dark, fear of strangers, fear of storms, fear of water, heights, and fear of flying.

Persons suffering from an obsessive-compulsive disorder feel compelled to perform repetitive, purposeful, rituals to control their obsessions. For example, a person with an obsessive fear of contamination might compensate with excessive hand washing.

These panic and anxiety disorders may be treated with behavior therapy and antidepressants and benzodiazepines. Obsessive compulsive disorders may be treated with behavior therapy and various drugs such as serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SRIs), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs-e.g., fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline), and clomipramine (a tricyclic antidepressant). Augmentation with haloperidol, or atypical antipsychotics may be effective. However, these drugs, especially the benzodiazepines and the

antipsychotics, have potentially serious side effects. Therefore, there is a need for a pharmaceutical agent to treat these conditions.

Epilepsy is a recurrent, paroxysmal disorder of cerebral function characterized by sudden, brief attacks of altered consciousness, motor activity, sensory phenomena, or inappropriate behavior caused by excessive discharge of cerebral neurons. Treatment aims primarily to control seizures. A causative disorder may need to be treated as well. No single drug controls all types of seizures, and different drugs are required for different patients. Patients rarely require several drugs. Commonly used drugs include phenytoin, carbamazepine, or valproate gabapentin, lamotrigine, and topiramate. Therefore, there is a need for a pharmaceutical agent to treat epilepsy.

Traditionally, obesity has been defined as a body weight of > 30% above ideal or desirable weight on standard height-weight tables. Currently, obesity is usually defined in terms of the body mass index (BMI)--weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of the height (in meters). The general cause of obesity is simple--expending less energy than is consumed. However, how people regulate body weight, primarily body fat, is still elusive and not fully understood. Typically, the determinants of obesity are divided into three categories: genetic, environmental, and regulatory. Recent genetic discoveries have helped explain how genes may determine obesity and how they may influence the regulation of body weight. Scientific studies estimate that genetics may account for about 33% of the variation in body weight. The remaining variation may be caused by environmental and regulatory factors. Environmental factors include socioeconomic status, large food intake, and sedentary lifestyle. Regulatory factors include pregnancy, endocrine, and psychological influences. Despite the analysis of obesity in terms of these three

factors, the final common pathway to caloric balance lies in behavior mediated by the CNS. Recent attempts at pharmacotherapy of obesity has lead to widespread valvular heart disease in patients who received fenfluramine alone or in combination with phentermine (often referred to as fen-phen). Therefore, there is a need for a pharmaceutical agent to treat obesity.

General CNS diseases to be treated by the compounds of the present invention include cognitive disorders such as mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, and attention deficit disorder with or without hyperactivity. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a complex disease related with age that slowly progresses to loss of memory and language skills, with the related problems of having difficulties in learning and making decisions and judgments. Approximately 4 million Americans are reported to be suffering from AD. Currently available drugs, tacrine, donepezil and rivostigmine, are used to only retard the progression of the disease. The above-mentioned drugs are to enhance the cholinergic transmission. However, these drugs have serious side effects. There is a need for a drug to treat AD more effectively and have fewer side effects. Meneses, A., Drug News Perspect., 2001, 14, 396-400.

2. Description of the Related Art

US patent 5,637,593 and its foreign counterpart WO 94/14770 discloses tryptamine analogues that act as 5-HT₁-like agonists. The compounds are expected to have utility in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of migraine, and other conditions associated with cephalic pain, such as cluster headache, headache associated with vascular disorders, and other neuralgia. They are also expected to have utility in the treatment or prophylaxis of portal hypertension.

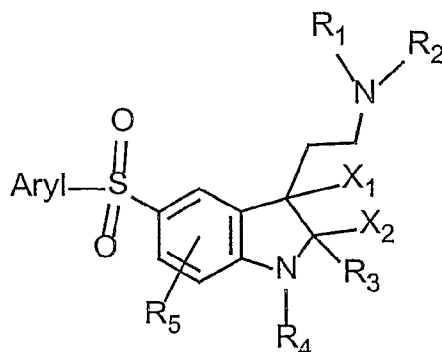
WO 01/05793 discloses 9-arylsulfone-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydroazepino[4,5-]indoles which are useful in

treating anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, stress related disease, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, and post-traumatic stress syndrome, in humans and animals.

WO 99/43654 discloses substituted indoles, and substituted indolines that act as are useful as inhibitors of phospholipase enzymes and are useful in treating or preventing inflammatory conditions in mammals.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

In general, the present invention provides compounds of Formula I



Formula I

wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

X₁ and X₂ are both H or together form a bond between the C2 and the C3 carbon of the indole-ring of Formula I;

R₁ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)O-*t*-butyl;

R₂ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)O-*t*-butyl, provided that only one of R₁ and R₂ is -C(O)O-*t*-butyl;

R₃ is H, halogen, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁ - C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -O-C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -O-C₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. They are useful for treating anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, stress-related disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, epilepsy, and other central nervous system (CNS) disorders in humans and animals, including cognitive disorders such as mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, and attention deficit disorder with or without hyperactivity.

The invention also provides a method for treating a disease or condition in a mammal, wherein the 5-HT₆ receptor is implicated, comprising administering to a mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1. The invention further provides intermediates and processes to make the final compounds.

The invention still further provides isotopically-labeled compounds, which are identical to those recited in Formula 1, but for the fact that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature and means for using the isotopically labeled compounds in the performance of positron emission tomography and nuclear magnetic resonance imaging.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Formula I

wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

X₁ and X₂ are both H or together form a bond between the C2 and the C3 carbon of the indole-ring of Formula I;

R₁ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)O-*t*-butyl provided that only one of R₁ and R₂ is -C(O)O-*t*-butyl;

R₂ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)O-*t*-butyl, provided that only one of R₁ and R₂ is -C(O)O-*t*-butyl;

Substituted alkyl is an alkyl moiety having from 1-6 carbon atoms, 0-3 substituents independently selected from -F, -Cl, -Br, and -I, and 0-1 substituent selected from -OR₁₋₀, -SR₁₋₀, -NR₁₋₀R₁₋₀, -C(O)R₁₋₀, -C(O)NR₁₋₀R₁₋₀, -CN, -NR₁₋₀C(O)R₁₋₀, -S(O)₂NR₁₋₀R₁₋₀, -NR₁₋₀S(O)₂R₁₋₀, -NO₂, and aryl;

Each R₁₋₀ is independently selected from -H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, halogenated alkyl, halogenated cycloalkyl, halogenated heterocycloalkyl, or aryl;

Cycloalkyl is a cyclic ring moiety having from 3-6 carbon atoms;

Heterocycloalkyl is a cyclic ring moiety having from 4-7 atoms with 1-2 atoms within the ring selected from N, O, and S;

Halogenated alkyl is an alkyl moiety having from 1-6 carbon atoms and 1 to (2n+1) substituent(s) independently selected from -F, -Cl, -Br, and -I, where n is the maximum number of carbon atoms in the moiety;

Halogenated cycloalkyl is a cyclic ring moiety having from 3-6 carbon atoms and 1-4 substituents independently selected from -F, -Cl, -Br, and -I;

Halogenated heterocycloalkyl is a cyclic ring moiety having from 4-7 atoms with 1-2 atoms within the ring selected from N, O, and S, and 1-4 substituents independently selected from -F, -Cl, -Br, and -I;

R₃ is H, halogen, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁ - C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁ - C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl;

Substituted -OC₁ - C₆ alkyl is an -OC₁ - C₆ alkyl moiety in which the alkyl is a substituted alkyl;

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

Heteroaromatic is a 5, 6, or 10 member heteroaromatic ring containing 1 to 3 hetero atoms selected from N, O, and S;

Substituted phenyl is a phenyl group having 1 to 3 substituents selected from halogen, C₁ - C₄ alkyl, substituted C₁ - C₆ alkyl, -O-C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted -O-C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, and -C(S)NR₁R₂;

Substituted naphthyl is a naphthyl group having 1 to 3 substituents selected from halogen, C₁ - C₄ alkyl, substituted C₁ - C₆ alkyl, -OC₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted -O-C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, and -C(S)NR₁R₂;

Substituted heteroaromatic is a heteroaromatic ring 1 to 3 substituents selected from halogen, C₁ - C₄ alkyl, substituted C₁ - C₆ alkyl, -OC₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted -O-C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, and -C(S)NR₁R₂, tetrazoyl, triazoyl, amidinyl, guanidinyl, thioguanidinyl, cyanoguanidinyl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are useful for treating anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, stress-related disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, epilepsy, and other central nervous system (CNS) disorders in humans and animals, including cognitive disorders such as mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, and attention deficit disorder with or without hyperactivity.

Embodiments of the invention may include one or more of the following. R_1 is H, $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl, or aryl. R_2 is H, $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl, or aryl. R_3 is H, halogen, $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl, or aryl. R_4 is H, $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl, or aryl. R_5 is H. R_3 is H or $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl. R_4 is H or $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl. Aryl is phenyl or substituted phenyl. Substituted phenyl where the phenyl moiety is substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from H, halogen, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, $-O - C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, and CF_3 . R_1 and R_2 are independently H or $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl. Aryl is naphthyl or substituted naphthyl. Aryl is heteroaromatic or substituted heteroaromatic. X_1 and X_2 together form a bond between the C2 carbon and the C3 carbon of the indole-ring.

In another aspect, the invention features a compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof selected from the group consisting of:

2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
N-methyl-2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;

2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;

2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine;

2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N,N-dimethylethanamine;

2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;

N-methyl-2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;

2-{2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;

2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;

2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine;

2-(2-methyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine;
 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine;
 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-methylethanamine;
 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine;
 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine;
 2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine, and
 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine.

In yet another aspect, the invention features a compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, selected from the group consisting of:

2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine,
 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine, 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine, 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine, 2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine, 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine, and 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine.

The compounds of formula I also can include isotopic labels. For example the compounds 2-[1-methyl-5-

(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine; 2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may contain an isotopic label such as at least one atom selected from Carbon-11, Nitrogen-13, Oxygen-15, and Fluorine-18. Isotopically labeled compounds may be used in positron emission tomography.

In other embodiments, compounds 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, each containing at least one ¹⁹F atom may be used in nuclear magnetic resonance imaging.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment of 5-HT₆ implicated diseases or conditions, such as anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, stress-related disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, epilepsy, and other central nervous system (CNS) disorders in humans and animals. Methods for treating a disease or condition in a mammal, in which 5-HT₆ receptor is implicated, includes administering to a mammal, rectally, topically, orally, sublingually, or parenterally, from about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg, e.g., from about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg, of body weight of said mammal per day of compound(s) of Formula I.

The 5-arylsulfonyl indoles (I) of the present invention interact with serotonin receptors, such as 5-HT₆ receptors, and are useful in the treatment of anxiety,

depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, stress-related disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, epilepsy, and other CNS disorders. It is preferred that the 5-arylsulfonyl indole (I) be used to treat anxiety or depression.

To treat anxiety, depression, or other CNS diseases, the 5-arylsulfonyl indoles (I) are administered orally, sublingually, transdermally or parenterally to provide a dosage of about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg/day. It is preferred that the dosage range be from about 0.1 to about 10 mg/kg/day. The 5-arylsulfonyl indoles (I) can be administered in divided doses either two, three or four times daily. For parenteral administration, a saline solution, dextrose solution, or water may be used as a suitable carrier. Formulations for parenteral administration may be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art. It is preferred that the 5-arylsulfonyl indoles (I) be administered orally.

The exact dosage and frequency of administration depends on the particular 5-arylsulfonyl indole(s) used, the particular disease being treated, the severity of the disease being treated, the age, weight, general physical condition of the particular patient, other medication the individual may be taking as is well known to those skilled in the art and can be more accurately determined by measuring the blood level or concentration of the 5-

arylsulfonyl indole (I) in the patient's blood and/or the patient's response to the particular condition being treated.

The 5-arylsulfonyl indole (I) compounds of the present invention may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions for treating different CNS diseases, such as anxiety or depression. The pharmaceutical compositions may include one or more 5-arylsulfonyl indole (I) compounds. The compositions also may contain well known carriers and excipients in addition to a therapeutically effective amount of compounds of Formula I. The term "carrier" material or "excipient" herein means any substance, not itself a therapeutic agent, used as a carrier and/or diluent and/or adjuvant, or vehicle for delivery of a therapeutic agent to a subject or added to a pharmaceutical composition to improve its handling or storage properties or to permit or facilitate formation of a dose unit of the composition into a discrete article such as a capsule or tablet suitable for oral administration. Excipients can include, by way of illustration and not limitation, diluents, disintegrants, binding agents, adhesives, wetting agents, polymers, lubricants, glidants, substances added to mask or counteract a disagreeable taste or odor, flavors, dyes, fragrances, and substances added to improve appearance of the composition. Acceptable excipients include lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and then tableted or encapsulated for convenient administration. Such capsules or tablets may contain a controlled-release formulation as may be provided in a dispersion of active compound in hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose, or other methods known to those skilled in the art. For oral administration, the

pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of, for example, a tablet, capsule, suspension or liquid. If desired, other active ingredients may be included in the composition.

In addition to the oral dosing, noted above, the compositions of the present invention may be administered by any suitable route, in the form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such a route, and in a dose effective for the treatment intended. The compositions may, for example, be administered parenterally, e.g., intravascularly, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, or intramuscularly. For parenteral administration, saline solution, dextrose solution, or water may be used as a suitable carrier. Formulations for parenteral administration may be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art.

The invention also includes isotopically-labeled compounds, which are identical to those recited in Formula 1, but for the fact that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into compounds of the invention include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, fluorine, iodine, and chlorine, such as ^3H , ^{11}C , ^{14}C , ^{13}N , ^{15}O , ^{18}F , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, ^{123}I , and ^{125}I . Compounds of the present invention and pharmaceutically acceptable

salts and prodrugs of said compounds that contain the aforementioned isotopes and/or other isotopes of other atoms are within the scope of the invention.

Isotopically-labeled compounds of the present invention are useful in drug and/or substrate tissue distribution and target occupancy assays. For example, isotopically labeled compounds are particularly useful in SPECT (single photon emission computed tomography) and in PET (positron emission tomography).

Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), acquires information on the concentration of isotopically labeled compounds introduced to a mammal's body. SPECT dates from the early 1960's, when the idea of emission traverse section tomography was introduced by D.E. Kuhl and R.Q. Edwards prior to either PET, x-ray CT, or MRI. In general, SPECT requires isotopes that decay by electron capture and/or gamma emission. Example of viable SPECT isotopes include, but are not limited to, 123-iodine (^{123}I) and 99m-technetium ($^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$). Subjects are injected with a radioactively labeled agent, typically at tracer doses. The nuclear decay resulting in the emission of a single gamma ray which passes through the tissue and is measured externally with a SPECT camera. The uptake of radioactivity reconstructed by computers as a tomogram shows tissue distribution in cross-sectional images.

Positron emission tomography (PET) is a technique for measuring the concentrations of positron-emitting isotopes within the tissues. Like SPECT, these measurements are, typically, made using PET cameras outside of the living subjects. PET can be broken down into several steps including, but not limited to, synthesizing a compound to include a positron-emitting isotope; administering the isotopically labeled compound to a mammal; and imaging the distribution of the positron activity as a function of time by emission tomography. PET is described, for example, by Alavi, et al. in

Positron Emission Tomography, published by Alan R. Liss, Inc. in 1985.

Positron-emitting isotopes used in PET include, but are not limited to, Carbon-11, Nitrogen-13, Oxygen-15, and Fluorine-18. In general, positron-emitting isotopes should have short half-lives to help minimize the long-term radiation exposure that a patient receives from high dosages required during PET imaging.

In certain instances, PET imaging can be used to measure the binding kinetics of compounds of this invention with 5-HT₆ serotonin receptors. For example, administering an isotopically labeled compound of the invention that penetrates into the body and binds to a 5-HT₆ serotonin receptor creates a baseline PET signal which can be monitored while administering a second, different, non-isotopically labeled compound. The baseline PET signal will decrease as the non-isotopically labeled compound competes for the binding to the 5-HT₆ serotonin receptor.

In general, compounds of formula I that are useful in performing PET or SPECT are those which penetrate the blood-brain barrier, exhibit high selectivity and modest affinity to 5-HT₆ serotonin receptors, and are eventually metabolized. Compounds that are non-selective or those that exhibit excessive or small affinity for 5-HT₆ serotonin receptors are, generally, not useful in studying brain receptor binding kinetics with respect to 5-HT₆ serotonin receptors. Compounds that are not metabolized may harm the patient. Preferred compounds for isotopic labeling and use in performing PET or SPECT include 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine; 2-[2-methyl-

5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In other embodiments, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) imaging can be used to detect the overall concentration of a compound or fragment thereof containing nuclei with a specific spin. In general, the isotopes useful in NMR imaging include, but are not limited to, hydrogen-1, carbon-13, phosphorus-31, and fluorine-19. For instance, compounds 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, when containing ^{19}F are useful in conducting NMR imaging.

Further, substitution with heavier isotopes such as deuterium, i.e., ^2H , can afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, for example increased in vivo half-life or reduced dosage requirements and, hence, maybe preferred in some circumstances. Isotopically labeled compounds of Formula I of this invention can generally be prepared by carrying out the synthetic procedures described above by substituting an isotopically labeled reagent for a non-isotopically labeled reagent.

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS

The definitions and explanations below are for the terms as used throughout this entire document including both the specification and the claims.

I. CONVENTIONS FOR FORMULAS AND DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES

The chemical formulas representing various compounds or molecular fragments in the specification and claims may contain variable substituents in addition to expressly defined structural features. These variable substituents are identified by a letter or a letter followed by a numerical subscript, for example, " Z_1 " or

"R_i" where "i" is an integer. These variable substituents are either monovalent or bivalent, that is, they represent a group attached to the formula by one or two chemical bonds. For example, a group Z₁ would represent a bivalent variable if attached to the formula CH₃-C(=Z₁)H. Groups R_i and R_j would represent monovalent variable substituents if attached to the formula CH₃-CH₂-C(R_i)(R_j)-H. When chemical formulas are drawn in a linear fashion, such as those above, variable substituents contained in parentheses are bonded to the atom immediately to the left of the variable substituent enclosed in parenthesis. When two or more consecutive variable substituents are enclosed in parentheses, each of the consecutive variable substituents is bonded to the immediately preceding atom to the left, which is not enclosed in parentheses. Thus, in the formula above, both R_i and R_j are bonded to the preceding carbon atom. Also, for any molecule with an established system of carbon atom numbering, such as steroids, these carbon atoms are designated as C_i, where "i" is the integer corresponding to the carbon atom number. For example, C₆ represents the 6 position or carbon atom number in the steroid nucleus as traditionally designated by those skilled in the art of steroid chemistry. Likewise the term "R₆" represents a variable substituent (either monovalent or bivalent) at the C₆ position.

Chemical formulas or portions thereof drawn in a linear fashion represent atoms in a linear chain. The symbol "-" in general represents a bond between two atoms in the chain. Thus CH₃-O-CH₂-CH(R_i)-CH₃ represents a 2-substituted-1-methoxypropane compound. In a similar fashion, the symbol "=" represents a double bond, e.g., CH₂=C(R_i)-O-CH₃.

The carbon atom content of variable substituents is indicated in one of two ways. The first method uses a prefix to the entire name of the variable such as

"C₁-C₄", where both "1" and "4" are integers representing the minimum and maximum number of carbon atoms in the variable. The prefix is separated from the variable by a space. For example, "C₁-C₄ alkyl" represents alkyl of 1 through 4 carbon atoms, (including isomeric forms thereof unless an express indication to the contrary is given). Whenever this single prefix is given, the prefix indicates the entire carbon atom content of the variable being defined. Thus C₂-C₄ alkoxy carbonyl describes a group CH₃-(CH₂)_n-O-CO- where n is zero, one or two. By the second method the carbon atom content of only each portion of the definition is indicated separately by enclosing the "C₁-C₃" designation in parentheses and placing it immediately (no intervening space) before the portion of the definition being defined. By this optional convention (C₁-C₃) alkoxy carbonyl has the same meaning as C₂-C₄ alkoxy carbonyl because the "C₁-C₃" refers only to the carbon atom content of the alkoxy group. Similarly while both C₂-C₆ alkoxy alkyl and (C₁-C₃) alkoxy (C₁-C₃) alkyl define alkoxy alkyl groups containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, the two definitions differ since the former definition allows either the alkoxy or alkyl portion alone to contain 4 or 5 carbon atoms while the latter definition limits either of these groups to 3 carbon atoms.

II. DEFINITIONS

Alkyl is both straight- and branched-chain moieties having from 1-6 carbon atoms. For example, C₁₋₆ alkyl includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, pentyl, 3-pentyl, hexyl, and isomeric forms thereof.

Ar refers to Aryl.

BOC refers to -C(O)O-t-butyl.

All temperatures are in degrees Centigrade.

HPLC refers to high pressure liquid chromatography.

DMSO refers to dimethylsulfoxide.

DMF refers to N,N-dimethylformamide.

Saline refers to an aqueous saturated sodium chloride solution.

Chromatography (column and flash chromatography) refers to purification/separation of compounds expressed as (support, eluent). It is understood that the appropriate fractions are pooled and concentrated to give the desired compound(s).

IR refers to infrared spectroscopy.

NMR refers to nuclear (proton) magnetic resonance spectroscopy, chemical shifts are reported in ppm (d) downfield from tetramethylsilane.

MS refers to mass spectrometry expressed as m/e, m/z or mass/charge unit.

$[M + H]^+$ refers to the positive ion of a parent plus a hydrogen atom. EI refers to electron impact. CI refers to chemical ionization. FAB refers to fast atom bombardment.

HRMS refers to high resolution mass spectrometry.

Pharmaceutically acceptable refers to those properties and/or substances which are acceptable to the patient from a pharmacological/toxicological point of view and to the manufacturing pharmaceutical chemist from a physical/chemical point of view regarding composition, formulation, stability, patient acceptance and bioavailability.

When solvent pairs are used, the ratios of solvents used are volume/volume (v/v).

When the solubility of a solid in a solvent is used the ratio of the solid to the solvent is weight/volume (wt/v).

Compounds of the present invention may be in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases including inorganic bases and organic bases, and salts prepared from inorganic acids, and organic acids. Salts derived from inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium,

calcium, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, and the like. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines, such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N, N-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, and the like. Salts derived from inorganic acids include salts of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, phosphorous acid and the like. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic acids include salts of C₁₋₆ alkyl carboxylic acids, di-carboxylic acids, and tri-carboxylic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, adipic acid, and citric acid, and aryl and alkyl sulfonic acids such as toluene sulfonic acids and the like.

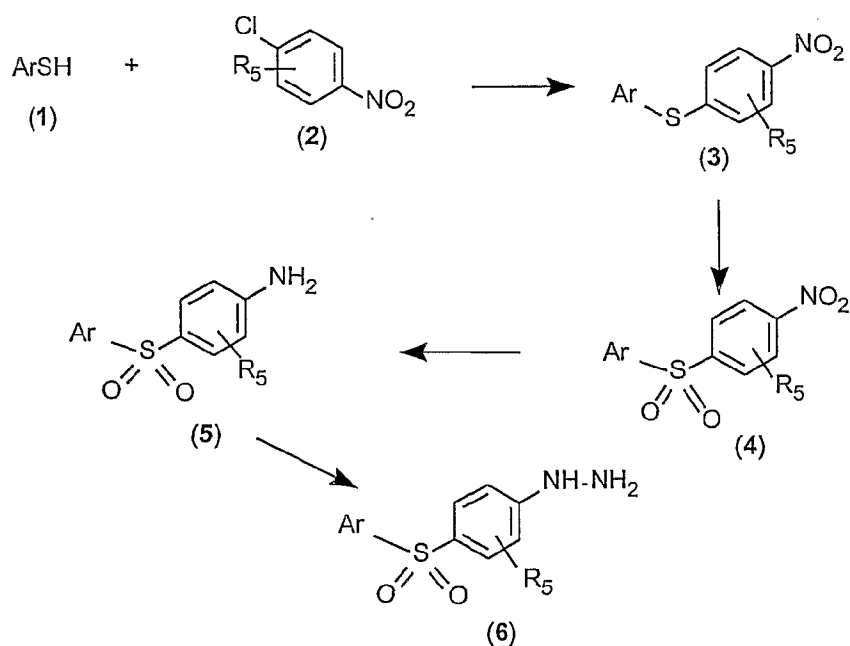
By the term "effective amount" of a compound as provided herein is meant a nontoxic but sufficient amount of the compound(s) to provide the desired effect. As pointed out below, the exact amount required will vary from subject to subject, depending on the species, age, and general condition of the subject, the severity of the disease that is being treated, the particular compound(s) used, the mode of administration, and the like. Thus, it is not possible to specify an exact "effective amount." However, an appropriate effective amount may be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art using only routine experimentation.

PREPARATION OF 5-ARYLSULFONYL INDOLES

The 5-arylsulfonyl indoles of the present invention may be prepared using the following reaction schemes:

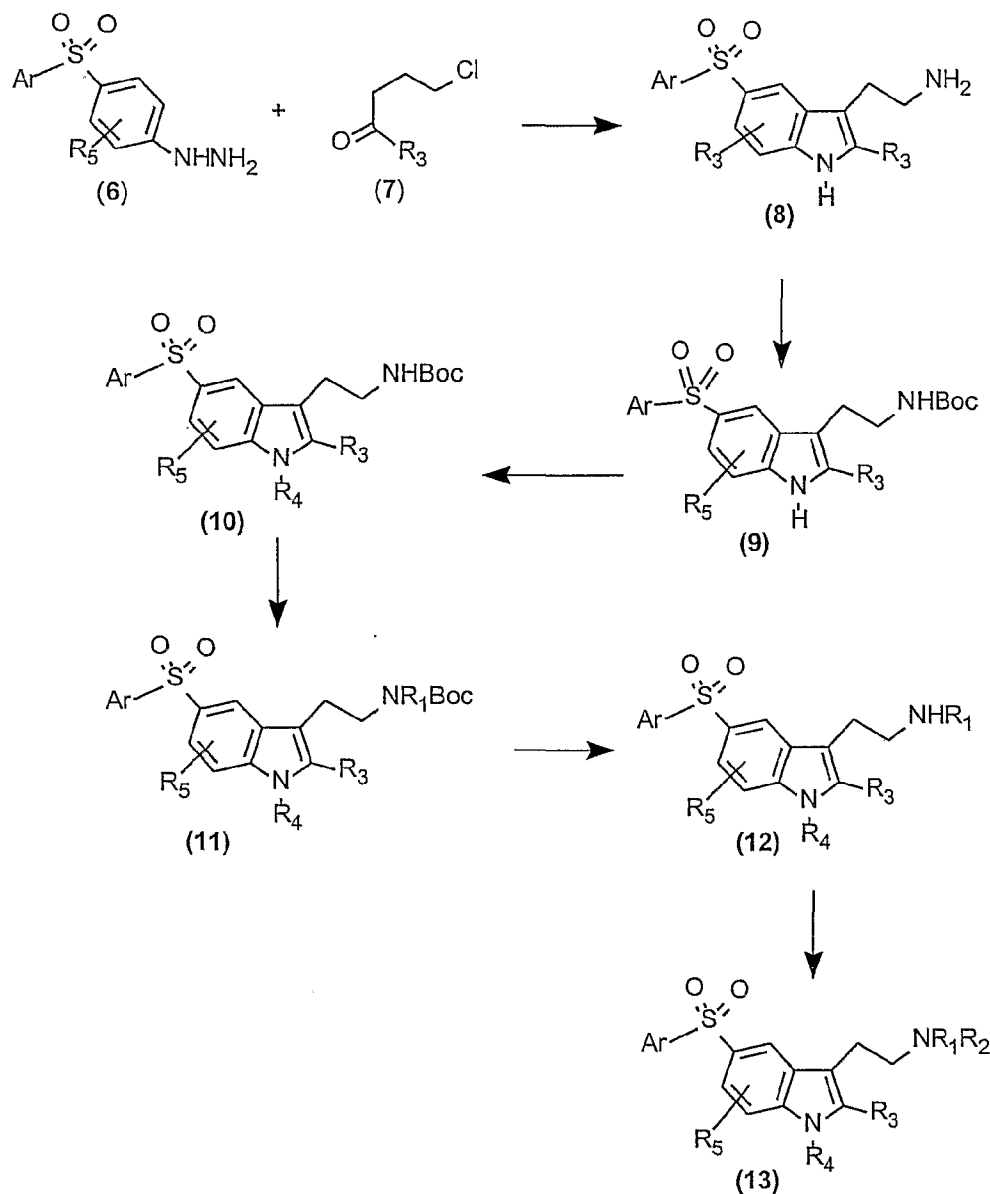
Arylsulphonylphenylhydrazines can be prepared by the reactions outlined in Chart 1. The appropriately substituted thiols (1) are either known to those skilled in the art or can be readily prepared from known starting materials by means well known to those skilled in the art. Thiol (1) is coupled with the appropriately substituted 4-chloro-1-nitrobenzene (2) by known means to produce the thioether (3). There can be either one or two R^5 groups. If R^5 is other than -H, it should be part of the 4-chloro-1-nitrobenzene (2) so that it will become part of the unsubstituted arylsulfone (8) when it is formed. It is most difficult to add the R^5 substituent (other than -H) to the unsubstituted arylsulfone (8) once it is formed. Therefore, the R^5 group should be part of the appropriately substituted 4-chloro-1-nitrobenzene (2) when it is reacted with the thiol (1). R^5 includes -H, -F and -Cl; it is preferred that R^5 is -H. The thioether (3) is then oxidized with oxone followed by hydrogenation with rhodium on carbon (5%), all of which is known to those skilled in the art, to produce the amine (5). The amine (5) is then diazotized by (sodium) nitrite and (hydrochloric) acid followed by reduction with tin chloride to give the corresponding hydrazine (6).

Chart 1



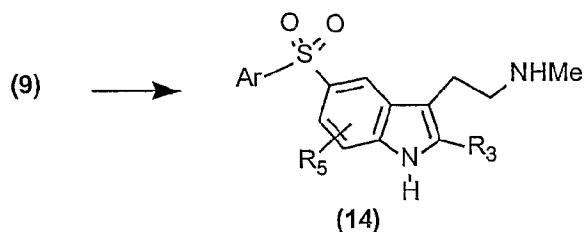
Compounds of formula I can be prepared by the reactions outlined in Chart 2. Grandberg reaction using hydrazine (6) with γ -chloroketones (7) gives the formation of the indole (8). The amino group is protected with Boc to give compound (9), in which the indole nitrogen is alkylated with cesium carbonate in acetone and alkylating reagents (e.g. Me_2SO_4 , alkyl halides). Compound (10) is further alkylated with sodium hydride and alkyl halides to generate compound (11). After deprotection, compound (12) is produced. Under reductive amination conditions with sodium cyanoborohydride in acetonitrile in the presence of aldehydes, compound (12) is converted to compound (13). The γ -chloroketones (7) are commercially available or can be made by procedures well known in the art. The procedures and conditions for the Grandberg, protection, deprotection, alkylation and reductive amination steps of Chart 2 are well known to those skilled in the art.

Chart 2



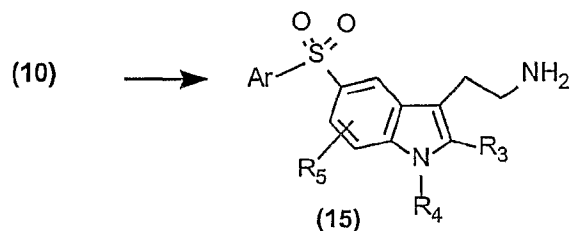
Compounds of formula I can also be prepared by the reactions outlined in Chart 3. The Boc protected compound (9) is reduced with LiAlH_4 to lead to the formation of the corresponding methyl compound (14).

Chart 3



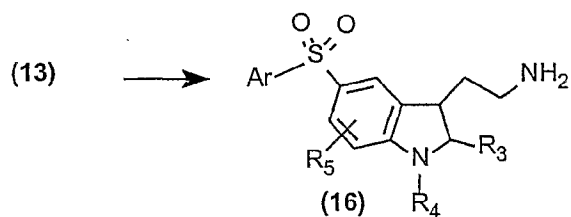
Compounds of formula I can also be prepared by the reactions outlined in Chart 4. The Boc protected compound (10) is treated with acids (e.g. HCl) to lead to the formation of the amino compound (15).

Chart 4



Compounds of formula I can also be prepared by the reactions outlined in Chart 5. The indole compound (13) is treated with a reducing reagent such as sodium cyanoborohydride in an acid media such as trifluoroacetic acid or acetic acid to lead to the formation of the indoline compound (16).

Chart 5

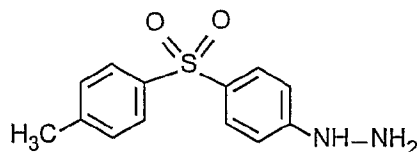


EXAMPLES

Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, practice the present invention to its fullest extent. The following detailed examples describe how to prepare

the various compounds and/or perform the various processes of the invention and are to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limitations of the preceding disclosure in any way whatsoever. Those skilled in the art will promptly recognize appropriate variations from the procedures both as to reactants and as to reaction conditions and techniques.

PREPARATION 1: Preparation of 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1-phenylhydrazine



Step 1: Preparation of 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)thio]-1-nitrobenzene. A mixture of 4-methylbenzenethiol (40.0 g, 0.322 mol), 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene (55.5 g, 0.352 mol) and K_2CO_3 (89.0 g, 0.644 mol) in acetonitrile (1.3 L) was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 20 h. The mixture was diluted with H_2O (2.0 L) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 1.0 L). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated *in vacuo*, and the crude product was recrystallized from (2.5:7) EtOAc/hexane (950 mL) to give 52.0 g (66%) of the title compound as a colorless solid. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.41 (s, 3 H), 7.14 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.44 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 8.04 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H).

Step 2: Preparation 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1-nitrobenzene. To a 0 °C solution of 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)thio]-1-nitrobenzene (50.0 g, 0.204 mol) in (1:1) THF/ CH_3OH (3.0 L) was added a solution of oxone (280.0 g, 0.440 mol) in H_2O (1.5 L) over 30 min. The reaction was stirred for 16 h while allowing the cooling bath to expire. The solution was concentrated to ~ 1/3

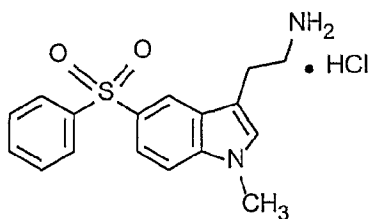
the original volume and filtered. The solids were washed with H₂O (300 mL) and Et₂O (100 mL) then dried under vacuum to give the crude product, which was recrystallized from (1:4) EtOAc/hexane (1.0 L) to afford 43.0 g (77%) of the title compound as a colorless solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.43 (s, 3 H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 8.35 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H).

Step 3: Preparation of 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-aniline. To a solution of 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1-nitrobenzene, (30.0 g, 0.1 mol) in CH₃OH (1.2 L) in a Paar bottle was added with 5%_{wt} Rh on C (2.8 g) and the resulting mixture was alternatively evacuated and purged with H₂ (x5), then shaken under H₂ (55 psi) for 48 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a bed of celite and the solids were rinsed with CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 L) and CH₃OH (1.0 L). The combined filtrates were concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 24.54 g (92%) of colorless solid, which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.37 (s, 3 H), 4.20 (br, 2 H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H).

Step 4: Preparation of 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1-phenylhydrazine. To a 0 °C solution of 4-[(4'-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]aniline (23.0 g, 93.0 mmol) in concentrated HCl (250 mL) was added a solution of NaNO₂ (7.2 g, 0.104 mol) in H₂O (113 mL) dropwise over 15 min. The resulting heterogeneous mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C then a solution of SnCl₂ (42.9 g, 0.226 mol) in concentrated HCl (114 mL) was dropwise added over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 hr, then the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solids were suspended in H₂O

(150 mL) and the suspension was made basic (pH>12) by addition of 50%_{wt} NaOH. The mixture was filtered and the solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (600 mL) and washed with brine (200 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the crude product, which was purified by recrystallizing from (1:5) CH₂Cl₂/hexane (950 mL) to afford 19.2 g (79 %) of the title compound as a pale yellow solid: mp 158-160 °C, in ~95% purity by ¹H NMR. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 2.33 (s, 3 H), 4.24 (s, 2 H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.76 (s, 1 H); ¹³C (75 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 20.89, 110.16, 125.93, 126.47, 128.92, 129.79, 140.52, 142.89, 159.82. IR (ATR) 3335, 3285, 3135, 3090, 3064, 3033, 2979, 1585, 1511, 1347, 1287, 1141, 1101, 1072, 996 cm⁻¹; MS (ESI +); 263.0 [MH]⁺.

EXAMPLE 1: 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of 2-[5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine

A solution of 1-[4-(phenylsulfonyl)phenyl]hydrazine (3.73 g, 15.0 mmol) and 4-chlorobutanal (1.76 g, 16.5 mmol) in 9:1 methanol/water (15.0 mL) was heated to reflux for 4 days. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in MeOH and treated with activated carbon and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was subjected to

column chromatography (silica gel, 2% MeOH/CHCl₃ with 1% Et₃N) to give 2.18 g (48%) of a light brown solid as the title compound: mp 188-192 °C (EtOAc/MeOH); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.47 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (s, 1 H), 7.95-7.93 (m, 2 H), 7.64-7.55 (m, 4 H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.38 (s, 1 H), 3.17 (br, 2 H), 2.84 (s, 4 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 142.8, 138.2, 132.8, 130.4, 129.4, 126.7, 125.7, 119.6, 119.2, 114.3, 112.3, 42.3, 28.2; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3114, 3091, 3052, 3015, 2942, 2919, 2861, 1447, 1293, 1154, 1138, 816, 724, 687, 646 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₂S+H 301.1010, found 301.1004; Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₂S•0.5H₂O: C, 62.12; H, 5.54; N, 9.05. Found: C, 62.06; H, 5.54; N, 8.90.

Step 2: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (1.63 g, 7.48 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-[5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine (2.01 g, 6.70 mmol) and triethylamine (0.81 g, 7.98 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30.0 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours then washed with 2N HCl, saturated NaHCO₃, brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to give a brown foam. The foam was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc/hexane) to give 0.58 g (22%) of a brown solid as the title compound: mp 174.1-176.3 °C (EtOAc/hexane); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.43 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (s, 1 H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.64-7.55 (m, 4 H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (s, 1 H), 6.93 (br, 1 H), 3.22-3.18 (m, 2 H), 2.87-2.84 (m, 2 H), 1.38 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 155.5, 142.8, 138.1, 132.8, 130.4, 129.4, 126.7, 125.7, 119.6, 119.1, 113.9, 112.3, 77.4, 40.6, 28.2, 25.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3303, 1690, 1493, 1303, 1294, 1151, 1133, 1109, 812, 744, 715, 704, 691, 658, 639 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₁H₂₄N₂O₄S+H 400.1457,

found 400.1457. Anal. Calcd for $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_4S$: C, 62.98; H, 6.04; N, 6.99. Found: C, 62.64; H, 6.12; N, 6.82.

Step 3: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

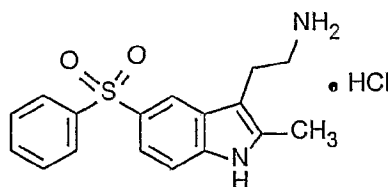
A solution of *tert*-butyl 2-[5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate (0.58 g, 1.46 mmol) in acetone (25.0 mL) was treated with CS_2CO_3 (1.85 g, 5.68 mmol) and dimethyl sulfate (0.80 mL, 8.45 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 hours then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc/hexane) to give 0.41 g (68%) of a colorless solid as the title compound: mp 127.4-130.6 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.22 (s, 1 H), 7.93 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.65-7.55 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (s, 1 H), 6.93 (br, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 3.20-3.18 (m, 2 H), 2.86-2.82 (m, 2 H), 1.37 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 155.5, 142.7, 138.3, 132.8, 130.5, 130.0, 129.4, 127.0, 126.7, 119.7, 119.3, 113.4, 110.7, 77.4, 41.1, 32.5, 28.1, 24.9; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1676, 1531, 1450, 1366, 1316, 1303, 1286, 1177, 1152, 1144, 1103, 797, 726, 692, 626 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4S+H$ 414.1613, found 414.1619; Anal. Calcd for $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4S$: C, 63.74; H, 6.32; N, 6.76. Found: C, 63.78; H, 6.39; N, 6.80.

Step 4: Preparation of 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride

tert-Butyl 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate (0.048 g, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in a 4.0 N HCl in dioxane (3.0 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 3.5 hours. The white precipitate was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate then recrystallized from MeOH/EtOAc to give 0.022 g (54%) of a white solid as the title compound: mp 285.3-292 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.29 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.02

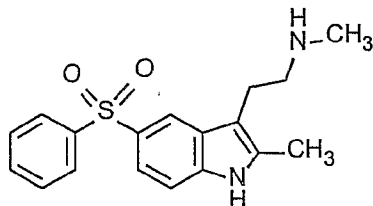
(br, 3 H), 7.96–7.94 (m, 2 H), 7.69–7.56 (m, 5 H), 7.47 (s, 1 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.06 (br, 4 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 142.6, 138.4, 132.9, 130.9, 129.4, 126.8, 126.6, 119.9, 119.1, 111.0, 110.9, 32.6, 22.4; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3060, 2980, 2962, 2944, 2904, 1488, 1305, 1288, 1162, 1149, 799, 725, 691, 643, 619 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 315.1167, found 315.1168; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 56.73; H, 5.60; N, 7.78. Found: C, 56.96; H, 5.60; N, 7.70.

EXAMPLE 2: 2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride



Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from MeOH/EtOAc to give a light brown solid (93%): mp >280 °C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.60 (s, 1 H), 9.18 (s, 1 H), 8.01 (br, 3 H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.62–7.52 (m, 4 H), 7.45 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.18–3.16 (m, 2 H), 2.99–2.95 (m, 2 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3279, 3206, 3089, 3059, 3007, 2984, 2916, 2884, 2839, 1298, 1284, 1156, 1118, 728, 689 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 315.1167, found 315.1173; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 57.45; H, 5.67; N, 7.88. Found: C, 57.57; H, 5.62; N, 7.81.

EXAMPLE 3: N-methyl-2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

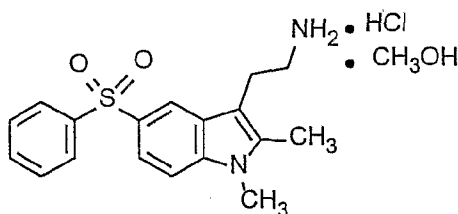
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 2) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from EtOAc as a colorless solid (79%): mp 210.2-213.0 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-d₆) δ 10.40 (br, 1 H), 7.99-7.96 (m, 2 H), 7.59-7.52 (m, 4 H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.05 (br, 1 H), 3.31-3.26 (m, 2 H), 2.96-2.92 (m, 2 H), 2.43 (s, 3 H), 1.46 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-d₆) δ 156.7, 145.0, 138.7, 138.6, 136.5, 136.3, 133.3, 132.5, 130.0, 129.5, 128.0, 120.5, 119.4, 111.9, 111.8, 111.0, 78.5, 42.0, 28.7, 25.3, 11.6, 11.5; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3399, 1688, 1479, 1365, 1349, 1311, 1298, 1155, 1144, 1134, 1124, 1074, 729, 691, 611 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₂H₂₆N₂O₄S+H 415.1691, found 415.1692; Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₆N₂O₄S: C, 63.74; H, 6.32; N, 6.76. Found: C, 63.43; H, 6.40; N, 6.59.

Step 2: Preparation of N-methyl-2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine

A solution of *tert*-butyl 2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate (0.46 g, 1.10 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added to a slurry of LiAlH₄ (0.47 g, 12.3 mmol) in THF (4.0 mL) and the mixture was heated to reflux for 6.5 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and quenched with water (12.0 mL) and 15% NaOH (12.0 mL). The mixture was filtered through

diatomaceous earth and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo* and recrystallized from EtOAc/hexane to give 0.17 g (46%) of a white solid as the title compound: mp 164.6–166.0 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.20 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.97–7.95 (m, 2 H), 7.59–7.52 (m, 4 H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1 H), 2.93–2.90 (m, 2 H), 2.78–2.74 (m, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3 H), 2.36 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 145.0, 138.6, 135.9, 133.3, 132.4, 130.0, 129.5, 127.9, 120.3, 119.6, 111.8, 53.5, 36.7, 25.2, 11.6; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3028, 3021, 2939, 2909, 2870, 2843, 1449, 1307, 1301, 1152, 1087, 750, 719, 692, 623 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 329.1324, found 329.1326; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 65.83; H, 6.14; N, 8.53. Found: C, 65.47; H, 6.21; N, 8.38.

EXAMPLE 4: 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

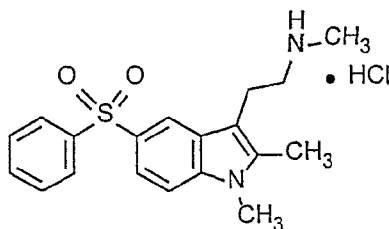
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 2) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared a colorless solid (85%): mp 151.4–155.4 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.96–7.93 (m, 2 H), 7.65 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.50–7.42 (m, 3 H), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 4.59 (br, 1 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.32–3.30 (m, 2 H), 2.95–2.93 (m, 2 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 1.43 (br, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ

155.9, 143.2, 138.6, 136.9, 132.4, 131.3, 129.0, 127.4, 127.2, 120.0, 118.7, 110.0, 109.2, 79.2, 41.2, 29.9, 28.4, 24.8, 10.4; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1696, 1499, 1451, 1300, 1266, 1249, 1185, 1152, 1098, 1093, 796, 727, 693, 655, 606 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}+\text{Na}$ 451.1667, found 451.1651; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$: C, 64.46; H, 6.59; N, 6.54. Found: C, 64.36; H, 6.56; N, 6.54.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (69%): mp 155.0–158.3 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.22 (s, 1 H), 8.10 (br, 3 H), 7.95–7.93 (m, 2 H), 7.64–7.55 (m, 5 H), 4.14 (br, 1 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.17 (s, 3 H), 3.09–3.05 (m, 2 H), 3.00–2.92 (m, 2 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 142.8, 138.1, 138.1, 132.8, 130.6, 129.4, 126.7, 126.5, 119.2, 117.8, 110.2, 107.3, 48.5, 29.8, 21.7, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3027, 3002, 2976, 2943, 2890, 1486, 1450, 1300, 1280, 1154, 1097, 726, 693, 652, 605 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 329.1324, found 329.1321; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$: C, 57.49; H, 6.35; N, 7.06. Found: C, 57.03; H, 6.38; N, 7.00.

EXAMPLE 5: 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl(methyl)carbamate

A solution of *tert*-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate (2.99 g, 6.98 mmol) in DMF (20.0 mL) was added to a 0 °C suspension of 60% sodium hydride (0.75 g, 18.82 mmol) in DMF (5.0 mL) and stirred at room temperature for one hour. Methyl iodide (0.55 mL, 8.83 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 22 hours. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, quenched with water (10.0 mL) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, combined with the previously filtered solid and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* and recrystallized from EtOAc/hexane to give 2.56 g (83%) of colorless crystals as the title compound:

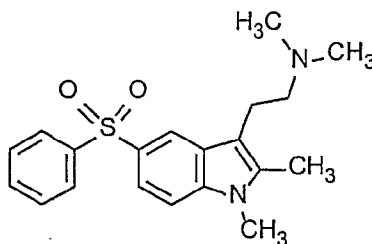
mp 147.1-149.0 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.15-8.10 (m, 1 H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.62-7.53 (m, 5 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.32 (m, 2 H), 2.91-2.88 (m, 2 H), 2.79 (br, 3 H), 2.33 (br, 3 H), 1.35-0.99 (2 br, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 154.4, 142.9, 138.0, 137.1, 132.7, 130.4, 129.3, 126.9, 126.7, 119.0, 117.7, 109.9, 109.4, 77.7, 48.8, 33.7, 29.7, 27.9, 27.4, 22.0, 9.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1692, 1482, 1446, 1364, 1303, 1219, 1192, 1164, 1152, 1140, 1095, 725, 689, 655, 609 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₄H₃₀N₂O₄S+H 443.2004, found 443.2025. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₃₀N₂O₄S: C, 65.13; H, 6.83; N, 6.33. Found: C, 65.06; H, 6.86; N, 6.33.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (85%): mp 266.8-268.2

°C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.99 (br, 2 H), 8.23 (s, 1 H), 7.96–7.93 (m, 2 H), 7.64–7.55 (m, 5 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.14–3.10 (m, 2 H), 3.01–2.97 (m, 2 H), 2.57 (s, 3 H), 2.41 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 142.8, 138.1, 138.1, 132.8, 130.7, 129.4, 126.7, 126.4, 119.2, 117.9, 110.2, 107.1, 48.6, 32.2, 29.8, 20.4, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2969, 2954, 2931, 2785, 2739, 2726, 1306, 1292, 1157, 1100, 833, 726, 688, 652, 619 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 343.1480, found 343.1497; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 60.22; H, 6.12; N, 7.39. Found: C, 60.26; H, 6.23; N, 7.39.

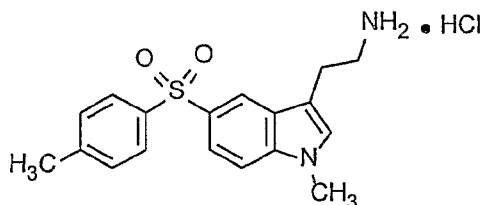
EXAMPLE 6: 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N,N-dimethylethanamine



A solution of 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride (0.34 g, 0.91 mmol) and formaldehyde (37%, 1.4 mL, 18.80 mmol) in acetonitrile was treated with sodium cyanoborohydride (0.92 g, 14.69 mmol) in portions. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 days. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between CHCl_3 and NH_4OH . The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl_3 . The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 75% EtOAc/hexane) to give 0.08 g (23%) of white solid as the title compound: mp 169.6–171.9 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.07 (s, 1

H), 7.93–7.91 (m, 2 H), 7.63–7.55 (m, 5 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 2.86–2.82 (m, 2 H), 2.41–2.37 (m, 2 H), 2.36 (s, 3 H), 2.24 (s, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 142.8, 137.9, 136.8, 132.7, 130.3, 129.3, 126.8, 126.7, 118.7, 118.0, 110.2, 110.0, 59.9, 44.9, 29.7, 21.8, 9.9; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2936, 2776, 2760, 1482, 1449, 1377, 1303, 1285, 1153, 1143, 1094, 729 (s), 687, 651, 619 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 357.1637, found 357.1649; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 65.72; H, 6.88; N, 7.66. Found: C, 65.52; H, 6.71; N, 7.73.

EXAMPLE 7: 2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of 2-{5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a brown solid (30%): mp 137.1–140.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.45 (br, 1 H), 8.19 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.55 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.38–7.36 (m, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 143.2, 140.0, 138.1, 130.8, 129.8, 126.8, 126.5, 125.6, 119.5, 118.9, 114.3, 112.3, 42.4, 28.5, 20.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3112, 3014, 2950, 2941, 2917, 2889, 2861, 2833, 1307, 1297, 1289, 1156, 1133, 1106, 674 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 315.1167, found 315.1171; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S} \cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 64.03; H, 6.01; N, 8.78. Found: C, 64.02; H, 5.83; N, 8.58.

Step 2: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 2) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a brown foam (91%): ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.40 (s, 1 H), 8.19 (s, 1 H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.54 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.38-7.36 (m, 3 H), 6.93 (br, 1 H), 3.21-3.18 (m, 2 H), 2.87-2.83 (m, 2 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.38 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 155.5, 143.2, 139.9, 138.0, 130.9, 129.8, 126.8, 126.7, 125.6, 119.5, 118.9, 113.8, 112.3, 77.4, 40.6, 28.2, 25.0, 20.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1691, 1517, 1366, 1310, 1300, 1287, 1251, 1169, 1150 (s), 1108, 1080, 814, 707, 692, 675 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}+\text{H}$ 414.1613, found 414.1607.

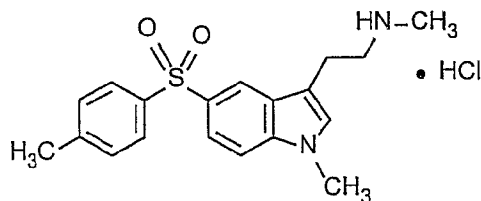
Step 3: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{[1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 3) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (61%): mp 143.9-147.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.25 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.71 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.26 (m, 2 H), 7.00 (s, 1 H), 4.60 (br, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.44 (m, 2 H), 2.97-2.93 (m, 2 H), 2.36 (s, 3 H), 1.43 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.9, 143.3, 140.1, 138.8, 131.9, 129.7, 129.0, 127.5, 127.3, 120.7, 119.9, 113.9, 109.9, 79.3, 40.8, 33.0, 28.4, 25.5, 21.5; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3413, 1713, 1518, 1365, 1313, 1299, 1266, 1250, 1172, 1158, 1145, 1098, 806, 665, 624 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}+\text{H}$ 429.1848, found 429.1840; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$: C, 64.46; H, 6.59; N, 6.54. Found: C, 64.31; H, 6.60; N, 6.46.

Step 4: Preparation of 2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (85%): mp 186.3-190.2 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.26 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.05 (br, 3 H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.66-7.60 (m, 2 H), 7.46 (s, 1 H), 7.39 (m, 2 H), 3.78 (m, 3 H), 3.05 (br, 4 H), 2.34 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 143.3, 139.8, 138.3, 131.3, 130.8, 129.8, 126.8, 126.6, 119.8, 118.9, 110.9, 32.6, 22.4, 20.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3021, 3008, 3000, 2990, 2978, 2934, 1488, 1313, 1303, 1290, 1144, 1097, 708, 682, 666 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 329.1324, found 329.1318; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 56.46; H, 6.06; N, 7.32. Found: C, 56.75; H, 6.01; N, 7.34.

EXAMPLE 8: N-methyl-2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of tert-butyl methyl(2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl)carbamate

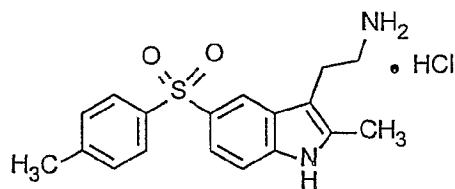
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 5 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a yellow solid (84%): mp 142.9-144.8 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.18 (br, 1 H), 7.82 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.63-7.56 (m, 2 H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2

H), 7.31 (s, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.41-3.39 (m, 2 H), 2.93-2.89 (m, 2 H), 2.79 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.37-1.03 (br, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 154.5, 143.2, 139.9, 138.3, 131.0, 130.3, 129.8, 127.0, 126.8, 119.6, 118.9, 113.0, 110.7, 77.8, 48.9, 33.4, 32.5, 27.5, 22.6, 20.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1686, 1485, 1398, 1365, 1311, 1298, 1221, 1172, 1149, 1099, 821, 800, 679, 642, 613 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}+\text{H}$ 443.2004, found 443.2006; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$: C, 65.13; H, 6.83; N, 6.33. Found: C, 65.07; H, 6.82; N, 6.28.

Step 2: Preparation of *N*-methyl-2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride

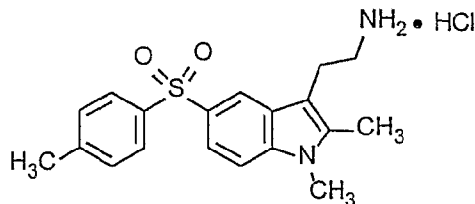
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (78%): mp 275.0-277.6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.01 (br, 2 H), 8.29 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2 H), 7.66-7.60 (m, 2 H), 7.47 (s, 1 H), 7.38 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.14 (s, 4 H), 2.58 (s, 3 H), 2.34 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 143.3, 139.8, 138.3, 131.3, 130.7, 129.8, 126.9, 126.5, 119.9, 119.0, 110.9, 110.7, 48.3, 32.6, 32.2, 20.9, 20.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2976, 2940, 2863, 2792, 2761, 2728, 1487, 1314, 1305, 1147, 1102, 814, 710, 694, 660 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 343.1480, found 343.1491; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 60.22; H, 6.12; N, 7.39. Found: C, 60.12; H, 6.14; N, 7.36.

EXAMPLE 9: 2-{2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride



Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from MeOH/EtOAc to as a brown solid (64%): mp >275 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.60 (s, 1 H), 8.15 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.04 (br, 3 H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.50 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.04–3.00 (m, 2 H), 2.94 (m, 2 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H), 2.34 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 143.2, 140.0, 137.2, 136.3, 130.9, 129.8, 127.4, 126.7, 119.1, 117.5, 111.3, 107.1, 39.2, 21.5, 20.8, 11.2; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3225, 3217, 3212, 3194, 3182, 3047, 3023, 2998, 2954, 1310, 1299, 1149, 711, 666, 663 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 329.1324, found 329.1317; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{ClO}_2\text{S}$: C, 59.25; H, 5.80; N, 7.68. Found: C, 58.94; H, 5.83; N, 7.56.

EXAMPLE 10: 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 2) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from

EtOAc as a colorless solid (94%): mp 133.8-137.8 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.35 (s, 1 H), 8.07 (s, 1 H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.46 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.39-7.35 (m, 3 H), 6.87 (br, 1 H), 3.09-3.04 (m, 2 H), 2.80-2.77 (m, 2 H), 2.33 (s, 6 H), 1.36 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 155.4, 143.1, 140.1, 137.1, 135.5, 130.6, 129.7, 127.8, 126.7, 118.8, 117.6, 111.1, 109.4, 77.3, 41.7, 28.1, 24.0, 20.8, 11.1; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1691, 1475, 1365, 1347, 1311, 1307, 1297, 1287, 1173, 1153, 1123, 1075, 714, 666, 657 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}+\text{H}$ 429.1848, found 429.1852; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 63.79; H, 6.63; N, 6.47. Found: C, 63.85; H, 6.57; N, 6.35.

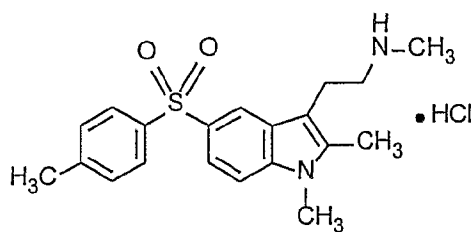
Step 2: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 3) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless foam (67%): ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.10 (s, 1 H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.53 (br, 2 H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.86 (br, 1 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.07-3.02 (m, 2 H), 2.83-2.80 (m, 2 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.36 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 155.5, 143.1, 140.1, 137.9, 137.2, 130.7, 129.7, 126.8, 126.7, 118.8, 117.7, 109.9, 109.5, 77.3, 40.9, 29.7, 28.1, 24.2, 20.8, 9.9; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1710, 1508, 1500, 1487, 1377, 1366, 1311, 1301, 1288, 1250, 1183, 1171, 1150, 1096, 682 (s) cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ 442.1926, found 442.1933.

Step 3: Preparation of 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (87%): mp 168-172 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.18 (s, 1 H), 8.03 (br, 3 H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.60-7.55 (m, 2 H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.07-3.03 (m, 2 H), 2.92-2.89 (m, 2 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 2.34 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 143.2, 140.0, 138.0, 137.9, 131.1, 129.8, 126.7, 126.4, 119.1, 117.6, 110.1, 107.2, 29.8, 21.7, 20.8, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3563, 3025, 2958, 2925, 1484, 1376, 1310, 1297, 1287, 1149, 1096, 815, 712, 679, 662 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 343.1480, found 343.1472; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot 0.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 58.15; H, 6.04; N, 7.14. Found: C, 58.04; H, 6.59; N, 6.82.

EXAMPLE 11: 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl(methyl)carbamate

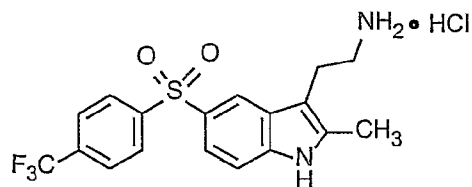
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 5 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a light brown solid (50%): mp 129.1-132.9 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.07 (s, 1 H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.54 (m, 2 H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.30 (m, 2 H), 2.89 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 2.78-2.73 (2 s, 3 H), 2.35 (br, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H),

1.35-1.02 (2 s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 154.4, 143.1, 140.0, 137.9, 130.8, 129.7, 126.9, 126.7, 118.9, 117.5, 109.9, 109.3, 77.7, 48.8, 33.7, 29.6, 27.9, 22.0, 20.8, 9.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2970, 1692, 1491, 1363, 1312, 1300, 1289, 1183, 1172, 1149, 1139, 1095, 814, 687, 676 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ 456.2083, found 456.2077; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$: C, 65.76; H, 7.06; N, 6.14. Found: C, 65.49; H, 7.08; N, 6.15.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride

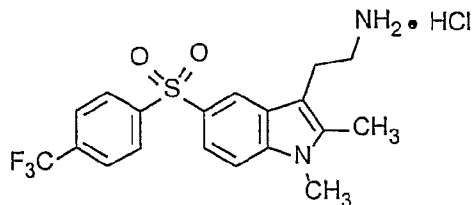
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (98%): mp 259.7-262.3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.93 (br, 2 H), 8.20 (s, 1 H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2 H), 7.60-7.54 (m, 2 H), 7.38 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.13-3.09 (m, 2 H), 2.99 (m, 2 H), 2.57 (br, 3 H), 2.41 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 143.2, 140.0, 138.0, 137.9, 131.1, 129.8, 126.8, 126.3, 119.1, 117.6, 110.1, 107.0, 48.6, 32.2, 29.8, 20.7, 20.4, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2949, 2742, 1489, 1453, 1382, 1310, 1300, 1287, 1152, 1140, 1097, 815, 711, 682, 660 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 357.1637, found 357.1659; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 61.13; H, 6.41; N, 7.13. Found: C, 61.02; H, 6.50; N, 7.08

EXAMPLE 12: 2-(2-methyl-5-[(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride



Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from MeOH/CHCl₃ as an off white solid (60%): mp >275 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.70 (s, 1 H), 8.24 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 8.04 (br, 3 H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.03-3.02 (m, 2 H), 2.95 (m, 2 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 146.7, 137.6, 136.7, 132.9, 132.5, 132.2, 129.2, 127.7, 127.6, 127.3, 126.6, 126.6, 124.6, 121.9, 119.3, 118.3, 111.6, 107.3, 79.1, 21.5, 11.2; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) - 62.13 (s) ; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3052, 1325, 1303, 1295, 1176, 1153, 1140, 1132, 1112, 1086, 1062, 717, 640, 619, 604 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₁₈H₁₇F₃N₂O₂S+H 383.1041, found 383.1049; Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇F₃N₂O₂S•HCl•2.5H₂O: C, 46.60; H, 4.99; N, 6.04. Found: C, 46.20; H, 3.91; N, 5.82.

EXAMPLE 13: 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-([4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-(2-methyl-5-([4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)ethylcarbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 2) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from EtOAc/Et₂O as a colorless solid (80%): mp 161.9-163.9 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.43 (s, 1 H), 8.15-8.13 (m, 3 H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.53 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.86 (br, 1 H), 3.11-3.06 (m, 2 H), 2.82-2.79 (m, 2 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H) 1.34 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 155.5, 146.8, 137.5, 135.9, 135.7, 132.5, 132.2, 128.8, 128.1, 127.7, 127.3, 126.6, 124.6, 121.9, 119.2, 119.0, 118.4, 111.4, 109.7, 77.3, 41.2, 28.1, 24.0, 11.1; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) -62.17 (s); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3364, 1695, 1525, 1325, 1305, 1292, 1270, 1173, 1155, 1140, 1109, 1096, 1063, 714, 622 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₃H₂₅F₃N₂O₄S 482.1487, found 482.1488; Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₅F₃N₂O₄S: C, 57.25; H, 5.22; N, 5.81. Found: C, 57.21; H, 5.31; N, 5.77

Step 2: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-([4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)ethylcarbamate

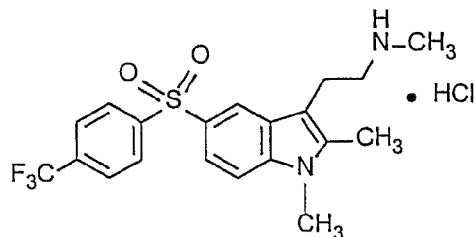
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 3) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (59%): mp 124.5-128.5 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.18 (s, 1 H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (m, 2 H), 6.85 (br, 1 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.09-3.04 (m, 2 H), 2.85-2.82 (m, 2 H), 2.36 (s, 3 H), 1.34 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 155.5, 146.8, 138.3, 137.6, 132.5, 132.2, 129.0, 127.7, 127.3, 127.1, 126.6, 124.6, 121.9, 119.0, 118.4, 110.2, 109.8, 77.3, 40.8, 29.7, 28.1, 27.5, 24.2, 9.9; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ -62.2 (s); IR (diffuse

reflectance) 1693, 1513, 1368, 1322, 1304, 1292, 1170, 1152, 1132, 1107, 1098, 1062, 714, 660, 615 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{27}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ 496.1643, found 496.1637; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{27}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$: C, 58.05; H, 5.48; N, 5.64. Found: C, 57.96; H, 5.56; N, 5.60.

Step 3: Preparation of 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-([4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (79%): mp $>280^\circ\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.27 (s, 1 H), 8.15 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2 H), 8.02 (br, 3 H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2 H), 7.64 (s, 2 H), 3.70 (s, 3 H), 3.08–3.04 (m, 2 H), 2.94–2.90 (m, 2 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 146.6, 138.4, 132.6, 132.2, 131.9, 129.3, 127.7, 127.3, 126.6, 124.6, 121.9, 119.3, 118.3, 110.4, 107.4, 29.8, 21.7, 10.0; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ -62.1 (s); IR (diffuse reflectance) 2828, 1321, 1305, 1189, 1154, 1137, 1099, 1062, 1016, 842, 804, 716, 663, 613, 600 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 397.1197, found 397.1206; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 52.72; H, 4.66; N, 6.47. Found: C, 52.66; H, 4.74; N, 6.43.

EXAMPLE 14: 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-([4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl(methyl)carbamate

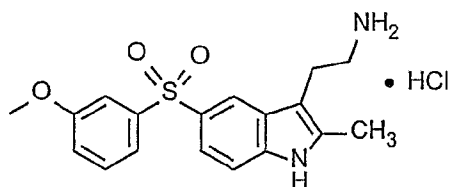
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 5 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a yellow solid (95%): mp 140.6-144.3 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.18 (br, 1 H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.66 (dd, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.40-3.37 (m, 2 H), 2.94 (m, 2 H), 2.83 (br, 3 H), 2.37 (br, 3 H), 1.58-1.16 (m, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 155.5, 146.9, 138.8, 134.2, 133.9, 130.1, 127.7, 126.2, 126.1, 124.6, 121.9, 120.0, 119.0, 110.5, 109.4, 79.1, 49.6, 34.6, 31.9, 29.9, 29.7, 22.9, 22.7, 10.3; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ -63.6 (s); IR (diffuse reflectance) 1693, 1326, 1322, 1309, 1221, 1192, 1170, 1154, 1135, 1098, 1064, 725, 712, 659, 613 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₅H₂₉F₃N₂O₄S+H 511.1878, found 511.1873; Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₉F₃N₂O₄S: C, 58.81; H, 5.72; N, 5.49. Found: C, 58.79; H, 5.82; N, 5.50.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (71%): mp 189.1-193.7 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.92 (br, 2 H), 8.29 (s, 1 H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.64 (s, 2 H), 3.71 (s, 3 H), 3.14-3.10 (m, 2 H), 3.01 (m, 2 H), 2.58 (br, 3 H), 2.41 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 147.0, 138.7, 132.9, 132.6, 132.2, 129.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.0, 126.9, 124.9, 122.2, 119.7, 118.7, 110.8, 107.6, 48.9, 48.8, 32.5, 30.2, 20.8, 10.4; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ -62.1 (s); IR (diffuse reflectance) 2952, 1322, 1304, 1291, 1189, 1177, 1157,

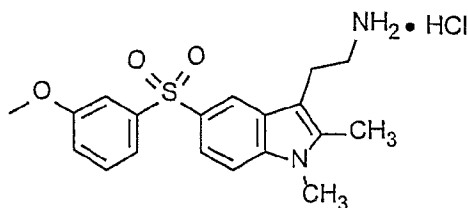
1140, 1122, 1109, 1098, 1060, 717, 657, 623 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 411.1354, found 411.1350; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 53.75; H, 4.96; N, 6.27. Found: C, 53.27; H, 5.06; N, 6.17.

EXAMPLE 15: 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride



Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from MeOH/EtOAc as a light brown solid (75%): mp 300-302 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 11.60 (s, 1 H), 8.19 (s, 1 H), 8.00 (br, 2 H), 7.56-7.41 (m, 5 H), 7.19-7.16 (m, 1 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.02-3.00 (m, 2 H), 2.95-2.93 (m, 2 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 159.4, 144.1, 137.3, 136.4, 130.7, 130.4, 127.5, 119.3, 118.8, 118.5, 117.8, 111.6, 111.4, 107.2, 55.6, 48.5, 21.5, 11.2; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3493, 3072, 3051, 3006, 2977, 2862, 1620, 1595, 1582, 1475, 1299, 1288, 1240, 1154, 1145, 1114, 1035, 1026 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}+\text{H}$ 345.1273, found 345.1274; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 56.76; H, 5.56; N, 7.36. Found: C, 56.86; H, 5.61; N, 7.34.

EXAMPLE 16: 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 2) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc as a colorless solid (53%): mp 169.8-172.9 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.40 (s, 1 H), 8.11 (s, 1 H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.48-7.46 (m, 2 H), 7.40-7.38 (m, 2 H), 7.18-7.15 (m, 1 H), 7.86 (br, 1 H), 3.80 (s, 3 H), 3.09-3.04 (m, 2 H), 2.81-2.78 (m, 2 H), 2.34 (s, 3 H), 1.36 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 159.4, 155.4, 144.2, 137.2, 135.6, 130.6, 130.1, 127.9, 118.9, 118.8, 118.4, 117.9, 111.5, 111.1, 109.5, 77.3, 55.5, 28.1, 27.7, 24.0, 11.1; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3380, 3350, 1696, 1524, 1481, 1302, 1292, 1267, 1250, 1174, 1149, 1125, 701, 685, 628 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₃H₂₈N₂O₅S+H 445.1797, found 445.1794; Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₈N₂O₅S: C, 62.14; H, 6.35; N, 6.30. Found: C, 62.21; H, 6.46; N, 6.28.

Step 2: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate

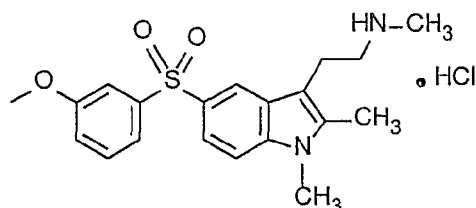
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 3) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from EtOAc/hexanes as a lavender solid (66%): mp 114.7-122.4 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.14 (br, 1 H), 7.57-7.53 (m, 2 H), 7.48-7.46 (m, 2 H), 7.41 (br, 1 H), 7.18-7.17 (m, 1 H), 6.86 (br, 1 H), 3.80 (s, 3 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.06-3.05 (m, 2 H), 2.84-2.83 (m, 2 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H), 1.36 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 159.4, 155.5, 144.2, 138.0, 137.2, 130.6, 130.2, 126.9, 118.9, 118.8, 118.5, 118.0, 111.5, 109.9, 109.6, 77.3, 55.6, 40.9,

29.7, 28.1, 24.2, 9.9; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1715, 1520, 1481, 1311, 1303, 1285, 1242, 1184, 1166, 1145, 1040, 702, 685, 659, 613 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}+\text{H}$ 458.1875, found 458.1877; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}$: C, 62.86; H, 6.59; N, 6.11. Found: C, 62.69; H, 6.56; N, 6.08.

Step 3: Preparation of 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (73%): mp 269.5-272.4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.23 (s, 1 H), 8.05 (br, 3 H), 7.63-7.58 (m, 2 H), 7.49-7.48 (m, 2 H), 7.42 (m, 1 H), 7.19-7.16 (m, 1 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.08-3.04 (m, 2 H), 2.93-2.89 (m, 2 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 159.4, 144.1, 138.2, 138.1, 130.7, 130.6, 126.5, 119.3, 118.8, 118.5, 117.9, 111.6, 110.2, 107.3, 55.6, 29.8, 21.7, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2943, 2835, 2792, 1484, 1454, 1377, 1307, 1250, 1152, 1095, 792, 697, 681, 654, 610 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}+\text{H}$ 359.1429, found 359.1430; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 57.79; H, 5.87; N, 7.09. Found: C, 57.77; H, 5.94; N, 7.08.

EXAMPLE 17: 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride



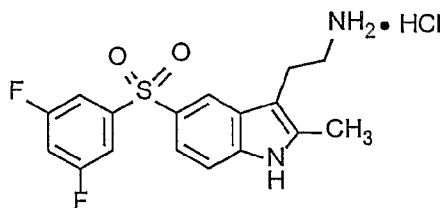
Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl(methyl)carbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 5 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (84%): mp 123.2-127.1 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.10 (m, 1 H), 7.60-7.54 (m, 2 H), 7.47-7.46 (m, 2 H), 7.40 (m, 1 H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 1 H), 3.80 (s, 3 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.30 (m, 2 H), 2.91-2.88 (m, 2 H), 2.78-2.73 (m, 3 H), 2.33 (m, 3 H) 1.34 (br, 3 H), 0.99 (br, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 159.4, 154.4, 144.1, 138.1, 137.1, 130.6, 130.3, 126.9, 119.1, 118.9, 118.5, 117.8, 111.5, 109.9, 109.4, 77.7, 55.5, 48.8, 33.7, 29.7, 22.0, 9.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1693, 1481, 1306, 1294, 1285, 1239, 1190, 1167, 1137, 1044, 700, 683, 657, 611, 604 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₅H₃₂N₂O₅S+H 472.2032, found 472.2044; Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₃₂N₂O₅S: C, 63.54; H, 6.82; N, 5.93. Found: C, 63.56; H, 6.82; N, 5.89.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride

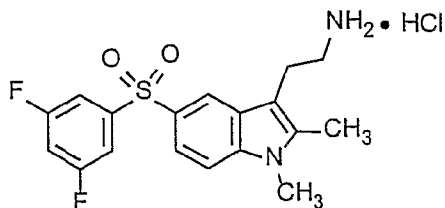
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (100%): mp 192.4-196.0 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.96 (br, 2 H), 8.25 (s, 1 H), 7.63-7.58 (m, 2 H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 2 H), 7.43 (m, 1 H), 7.20-7.16 (m, 1 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.14-3.10 (m, 2 H), 2.99 (m, 2 H), 2.57 (s, 3 H), 2.41 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 159.4, 144.1, 138.1, 138.0, 130.6, 130.5, 126.4, 119.3, 118.9, 118.6, 118.0, 111.6, 110.2, 107.1, 55.6, 48.6, 32.2, 29.8, 20.5, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2972, 2946, 1482, 1303, 1287, 1250, 1241, 1151, 1036, 710, 698, 685, 657, 617, 608 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₃S+H 373.1586, found 373.1594; Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₃S•HCl: C, 58.74; H, 6.16; N, 6.85. Found: C, 58.78; H, 6.22; N, 6.81.

EXAMPLE 18: 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride



Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from MeOH/EtOAc as a light brown solid (62%): mp >280 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.65 (s, 1 H), 8.27 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.08 (br, 3 H), 7.73-7.68 (m, 2 H), 7.63-7.58 (m, 2 H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.07-3.03 (m, 2 H), 2.98 (m, 2 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 163.5, 163.4, 161.0, 160.9, 146.4, 146.3, 146.2, 137.7, 136.7, 128.9, 127.7, 119.4, 118.6, 111.5, 110.8, 110.7, 110.6, 110.5, 108.9, 108.7, 108.4, 107.4, 39.3, 21.5, 11.2; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO- d_6) -106.25 (m); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3192, 3152, 3085, 3046, 1606, 1445, 1303, 1290, 1156, 1140, 987, 699, 666, 644, 606 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 351.0979, found 351.0975; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 52.78; H, 4.43; N, 7.24. Found: C, 52.57; H, 4.56; N, 7.13.

EXAMPLE 19: 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 2) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc as a colorless solid (80%): mp 201.4-203.8 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.43 (s, 1 H), 8.18 (br, 1 H), 7.69-7.68 (m, 2 H), 7.61-7.56 (m, 2 H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.85 (br, 1 H), 3.09-3.06 (m, 2 H), 2.83-2.79 (m, 2 H), 2.34 (s, 3 H), 1.34 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 163.5, 163.4, 161.0, 160.9, 155.5, 146.4, 146.3, 146.2, 137.7, 135.8, 128.6, 128.1, 119.1, 118.7, 111.3, 110.7, 110.6, 110.5, 110.4, 109.8, 108.9, 108.6, 108.3, 77.3, 59.7, 40.7, 28.1, 23.9, 11.1; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ -106.3 (m); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3366, 1693, 1605, 1531, 1440, 1317, 1297, 1175, 1151, 1127, 987, 866, 691, 669, 640 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₂H₂₄F₂N₂O₄S+H 451.1503, found 451.1486; Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₄F₂N₂O₄S: C, 58.65; H, 5.37; N, 6.22. Found: C, 58.46; H, 5.53; N, 6.09.

Step 2: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

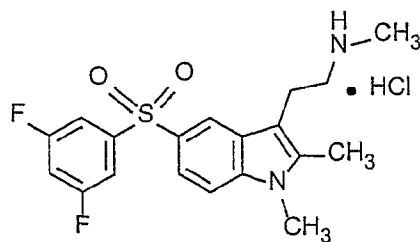
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 3) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared by recrystallizing the crude product from EtOAc/hexane as a colorless solid (83%): mp 181.5-185.8 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.14 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.65 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.48-7.45 (m, 2 H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.94-6.89 (m, 1 H), 4.60 (br, 1 H), 3.70 (s, 3 H), 3.32-3.31 (m, 2 H), 2.96-2.94 (m, 2 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 1.43 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1, 164.0, 161.6, 161.4, 155.9, 146.8, 146.7, 146.6, 138.9, 137.3, 129.6, 127.6, 120.0, 119.1, 110.8, 110.7,

110.6, 110.2, 109.5, 108.2, 108.0, 107.7, 79.3, 41.2, 30.0, 28.4, 24.8, 10.5; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -106.2 (m); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3368, 1716, 1605, 1525, 1323, 1293, 1269, 1184, 1174, 1152, 1124, 986, 675, 668, 616 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}+\text{H}$ 465.1659, found 465.1653; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 58.33; H, 5.75; N, 5.92. Found: C, 58.18; H, 5.59; N, 5.89.

Step 3: Preparation of 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (83%): mp 288.6–290.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.28 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.00 (br, 3 H), 7.71–7.58 (m, 5 H), 3.71 (s, 3 H), 3.09–3.05 (m, 2 H), 2.96–2.93 (m, 2 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 163.5, 163.4, 161.0, 160.9, 146.3, 146.2, 146.1, 138.5, 138.4, 129.1, 126.6, 119.5, 118.6, 110.8, 110.7, 110.6, 110.5, 110.4, 109.0, 108.7, 108.4, 107.5, 29.8, 21.7, 10.0; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ -106.2 (m); IR (diffuse reflectance) 2845, 2808, 1605, 1442, 1378, 1321, 1311, 1302, 1291, 1152, 1125, 986, 678, 666, 619 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}+\text{H}$ 365.1135, found 365.1138; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$: C, 53.93; H, 4.78; N, 6.99. Found: C, 53.90; H, 5.01; N, 6.81.

EXAMPLE 20: 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl(methyl)carbamate

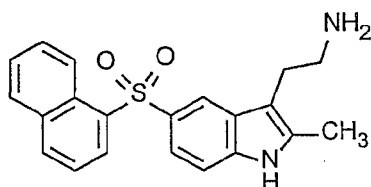
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 5 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (76%): mp 158.5-161.6 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.14 (br, 1 H), 7.69-7.56 (m, 5 H), 3.69 (m, 5 H), 3.30 (m, 2 H), 2.92-2.89 (m, 2 H), 2.79-2.74 (m, 3 H), 1.33 (br, 3 H), 0.91 (br, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 163.5, 163.4, 161.0, 160.9, 154.4, 146.3, 138.4, 137.3, 128.8, 127.2, 119.2, 118.5, 110.7, 110.6, 110.5, 110.1, 109.8, 108.8, 108.5, 108.3, 77.5, 48.8, 33.6, 29.7, 27.9, 27.2, 21.9, 9.8; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ -106.5 (m); IR (diffuse reflectance) 1691, 1604, 1442, 1323, 1310, 1297, 1219, 1191, 1166, 1150, 1131, 988, 678, 664, 616 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₄H₂₈F₂N₂O₄S+H 479.1816, found 479.1816; Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₈F₂N₂O₄S: C, 60.24; H, 5.90; N, 5.85. Found: C, 60.19; H, 5.97; N, 5.80.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (78%): mp 253.5-257.8 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.99 (br, 2 H), 8.23 (s, 1 H), 7.96-7.93 (m, 2 H), 7.64-7.55 (m, 5 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.14-3.10 (m, 2 H), 3.01-2.97 (m, 2 H), 2.57 (s, 3 H), 2.41 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 142.8, 138.1, 138.1, 132.8, 130.7, 129.4, 126.7, 126.4, 119.2, 117.9, 110.2, 107.1, 48.6, 32.2, 29.8, 20.4, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 1604, 1455, 1440, 1321, 1307, 1297, 1151, 1128, 1087, 988, 866, 679, 667, 621, 612 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₁₉H₂₀F₂N₂O₂S+H 379.1292, found 379.1302;

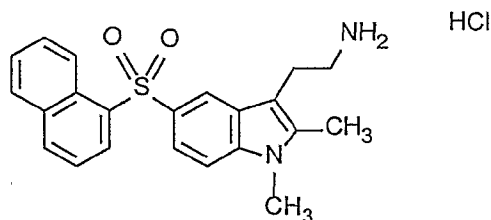
Anal. Calcd for $C_{19}H_{20}F_2N_2O_2S \cdot HCl$: C, 55.00; H, 5.10; N, 6.75. Found: C, 54.71; H, 5.27; N, 6.62.

EXAMPLE 21: 2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride



Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (16%): mp >280 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 11.60 (s, 1 H), 8.71 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.40 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.35 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.25 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.03 (br, 3 H), 7.76-7.72 (m, 1 H), 7.69-7.65 (m, 1 H), 7.62-7.58 (m, 1 H), 7.45 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.06-3.02 (m, 2 H), 2.93 (m, 2 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 137.2, 137.0, 136.4, 134.6, 133.7, 130.4, 129.1, 128.7, 128.1, 127.2, 127.2, 126.8, 124.8, 124.0, 119.2, 117.8, 111.3, 107.2, 21.6, 11.1; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3189, 3077, 3051, 3028, 2958, 2926, 1300, 1155, 1136, 1131, 805, 767, 702, 638, 615 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_2S+H$ 365.1324, found 365.1347; Anal. Calcd for $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_2S \cdot HCl$: C, 62.91; H, 5.28; N, 6.99. Found: C, 62.84; H, 5.32; N, 6.70.

EXAMPLE 22: 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-{5-[1-(naphthylsulfonyl)-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethyl}carbamate

To a mixture of 2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride (2.42 g, 6.03 mmol) and 4 N NaOH (3.77 mL) in dioxane (20.0 mL) was added di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (1.45 g, 6.63 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring at room temperature for 16 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The aqueous residue was taken up to H₂O and EtOAc and separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2X). The combined EtOAc solutions was dried (MgSO₄) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to dryness and the residue was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 50% EtOAc/heptane) to give 2.65 g (95%) of colorless solid as the title compound: mp 202-204 °C

(CH₂Cl₂/heptane); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3079, 2954, 2925, 2869, 2854, 1689, 1507, 1458, 1393, 1300, 1167, 1155, 1146, 1120 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.80 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.50-8.47 (m, 2 H), 8.28 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.62-7.50 (m, 4 H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.64 (br, 1 H), 3.37-3.33 (m, 2 H), 2.93-2.90 (m, 2 H), 2.37 (s, 3 H), 1.47 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.3, 137.7, 135.3, 134.9, 134.6, 132.4, 129.6, 129.3, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 127.1, 125.1, 124.8, 120.8, 119.0, 111.1, 110.9, 79.7, 41.3, 28.8, 25.0, 12.1; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₆H₂₈N₂O₄S+Na 487.1667, found 487.1667; Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₂₈N₂O₄S: C, 67.22; H, 6.07; N, 6.03. Found: C, 66.96; H, 6.26; N, 5.95.

Step 2: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate

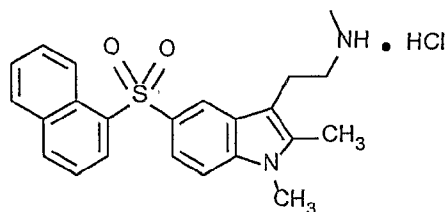
Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 3) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was obtained as a colorless solid (99%): mp 164-166 °C (CH₂Cl₂/heptane); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3386, 3059, 1707, 1610, 1593, 1565, 1506, 1391, 1367, 1305, 1183, 1168, 1154, 843, 826, 805 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.80 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.49 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.30 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.68-7.50 (m, 4 H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.64 (br, 1 H), 3.65 (s, 3 H), 3.36-3.33 (m, 2 H), 2.99-2.94 (m, 2 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 1.48 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.3, 138.9, 137.9, 137.3, 134.8, 134.6, 131.9, 129.5, 129.3, 128.8, 128.4, 127.5, 127.1, 125.1, 124.8, 120.4, 119.1, 110.3, 109.5, 79.7, 41.6, 30.3, 28.8, 25.2, 10.8; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₇H₃₀N₂O₄S+Na 501.1830, found 501.1824; Anal. Calcd for C₂₇H₃₀N₂O₄S•0.5H₂O: C, 66.51; H, 6.41; N, 5.75. Found: C, 66.24; H, 6.22; N, 5.61.

Step 3: Preparation of 2-[5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a colorless solid (100%): mp >175 °C (dec.); IR (diffuse reflectance) 3200-2500, 1608, 1568, 1566, 1505, 1484, 1456, 1297, 1154, 1135, 1121, 1075, 842, 807, 805, 771 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.72 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.30 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.00-7.96 (m, 1 H), 7.71-7.55 (m, 4 H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 3.14-3.12 (m, 4 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 140.7, 139.9, 138.9,

136.4, 136.2, 133.2, 130.6, 130.5, 129.8, 129.3, 128.4, 128.3, 126.0, 125.9, 121.5, 119.4, 111.3, 108.4, 41.7, 30.6, 23.7, 10.7; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_2S+H$ 379.1480, found 379.1471; Anal. Calcd for $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_2S \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O$: C, 61.03; H, 5.82; N, 6.47. Found: C, 60.79; H, 6.00; N, 6.40.

EXAMPLE 23: 2-[1,2-Dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine hydrochloride



Step 1: Preparation of *tert*-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl(methyl)carbamate

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 5 (Step 1) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a yellow solid (45%): mp 176-178 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 8.71 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.26-8.21 (m, 2 H), 8.03 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.74-7.70 (m, 2 H), 7.64-7.58 (m, 2 H), 7.52 (m, 2 H), 3.63 (s, 3 H), 3.31-3.29 (m, 2 H), 2.92-2.90 (m, 2 H), 2.76 (br, 3 H), 2.31 (br s, 3 H), 1.37 (br, 3 H), 0.95 (br, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 154.3, 137.9, 137.2, 137.0, 134.5, 133.7, 130.4, 129.0, 128.7, 128.0, 127.3, 126.8, 126.7, 124.7, 124.0, 119.0, 117.7, 109.8, 109.4, 77.7, 48.8, 33.7, 29.6, 27.4, 22.0, 9.8; IR (diffuse reflectance) 2414, 2285, 1958, 1907, 1687, 1364, 1301, 1168, 1152, 1129, 804, 770, 687, 652, 610 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{28}H_{32}N_2O_4S+H$ 492.2083, found 492.2089; Anal. Calcd for $C_{28}H_{32}N_2O_4S$: C, 68.27; H, 6.55; N, 5.69. Found: C, 67.89; H, 6.53; N, 5.65.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-*N*-methylethanamine hydrochloride

Following the general procedure of EXAMPLE 1 (Step 4) and making non-critical variations, the title compound was prepared as a yellow solid (69%): mp >141 °C (dec); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.86 (br, 2 H), 8.70 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.42-8.39 (m, 2 H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.76-7.72 (m, 1 H), 7.68-7.64 (m, 1 H), 7.61-7.58 (m, 1 H), 7.54-7.49 (m, 2 H), 3.65 (s, 3 H), 3.17-3.10 (m, 2 H), 2.99 (m, 2 H), 2.60-2.58 (m, 3 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 138.0, 137.9, 136.9, 134.6, 133.7, 130.6, 129.1, 128.7, 128.1, 127.2, 126.8, 126.1, 124.8, 124.0, 119.2, 117.9, 110.1, 107.0, 48.7, 32.3, 29.7, 20.5, 10.0; IR (diffuse reflectance) 3030, 2950, 2785, 2414, 1954, 1485, 1454, 1298, 1151, 1126, 807, 773, 688, 652, 606 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₃H₂₄N₂O₂S+H 393.1637, found 393.1640; Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₄ N₂O₂S•HCl•0.9 H₂O: C, 62.05; H, 6.07; N, 6.29. Found: C, 62.07; H, 6.14; N, 6.15.

5-HT₆ RECEPTOR BINDING ASSAY

Growth of Cells and Membrane Preparation:

Hela cells containing the cloned human 5-HT₆ receptor were acquired from Dr. David R. Sibley's laboratory in National Institute of Health (see Sibley, D.R., J. Neurochemistry, 66, 47-56, 1996). Cells were grown in high glucose Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium, supplemented with L-glutamine, 0.5% sodium pyruvate, 0.3% penicillin-streptomycin, 0.025% G-418 and 5% Gibco fetal bovine serum and then were harvested, when confluent, in cold phosphate buffered saline.

Harvested intact cells were washed once in cold phosphate-buffered saline. The cells were pelleted and resuspended in 100 ml of cold 50 mM Tris, 5 mM EDTA and 5 mM EGTA, pH 7.4. Homogenization was with a Vir Tishear

generator, 4 cycles for 30 seconds each at setting 50. The homogenized cells were centrifuged at 700 RPM (1000 X g) for 10 minutes and the supernatant was removed. The pellet was resuspended in 100 ml of the above buffer and rehomogenized for 2 cycles. The rehomogenized cells were then centrifuged at 700 RPM (1000 X g) for 10 minutes and the supernatant was removed. The combined supernatant (200ml) was centrifuged at 23,000 RPM (80,000 X g) for 1 hour in a Beckman Rotor (42.1 Ti). The membrane pellet was resuspended in 50-8- ml of assay buffer containing HEPES 20 mM, MgCl₂ 10 mM, NaCl 150 mM, EDTA 1mM, pH 7.4 and stored frozen in aliquots at -70°C.

5-HT₆ Receptor Binding Assay

The radioligand binding assay used [³H]-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). The assay was carried out in Wallac 96-well sample plates by the addition of 11 µl of the test sample at the appropriate dilution (the assay employed 11 serial concentrations of samples run in duplicate), 11 µl of radioligand, and 178 µl of a washed mixture of WGA-coated SPA beads and membranes in binding buffer. The plates were shaken for about 5 minutes and then incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. The plates were then loaded into counting cassettes and counted in a Wallac MicroBeta Trilux scintillation counter.

Binding Constant (K_i) Determination

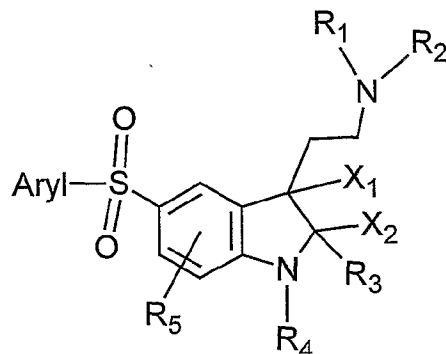
Eleven serial dilutions of test compounds were distributed to assay plates using the PE/Cetus Pro/Pette pipetter. These dilutions were, followed by radioligand and the bead-membrane mixture prepared as described above. The specifically bound cpm obtained were fit to a one-site binding model using GraphPad Prism ver. 3.0. Estimated IC₅₀ values were converted to K_i values using the Cheng-Prusoff equation (Cheng, Y. C. et al., Biochem. Pharmacol., 22, 3099-108, 1973). The K_i values obtained as an average from the assay are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Example #	Ki (nM)
1	1.5 nM
2	38 nM
3	37 nM
4	4 nM
5	9 nM
6	1.8 nM
7	3.3 nM
8	7.6 nM
9	308 nM
10	22 nM
11	15 nM
12	146 nM
13	36 nM
14	18 nM
15	209 nM
16	3.4 nM
17	10 nM
18	66 nM
19	5.6 nM
20	4.6 nM
21	0.9 nM
22	3.1 nM

What is claimed:

1. A compound of the Formula I:



Formula I

wherein

X₁ and X₂ are both H or together form a bond between the C2 and the C3 carbon of the indole-ring of Formula I;

R₁ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)O-*t*-butyl C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R₅ is H.
3. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R₃ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
4. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R₄ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
5. The compound of Claim 1, wherein aryl is phenyl or substituted phenyl.
6. The compound of Claim 5, wherein aryl is a substituted phenyl.
7. The compound of Claim 6, wherein the phenyl is substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from H, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, -O-C₁-C₄ alkyl, and CF₃.

8. The compound of Claim 7, wherein R₅ is H.
9. The compound of Claim 8, wherein R₃ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
10. The compound of Claim 8, wherein R₄ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
11. The compound of Claim 9, wherein R₄ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
12. The compound of Claim 8, wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
13. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R₁ or R₂ is -C(O)O-*t*-butyl.
14. The compound of Claim 1, wherein aryl is naphthyl or substituted naphthyl.
15. The compound of Claim 14, wherein R₅ is H.
16. The compound of Claim 15, wherein R₃ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
17. The compound of Claim 15, wherein R₄ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
18. The compound of Claim 16, wherein R₄ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.
19. The compound of Claim 1, wherein aryl is heteroaromatic or substituted heteroaromatic.
20. The compound of Claim 19, wherein R₅ is H.

21. The compound of Claim 20, wherein R₃ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.

22. The compound of Claim 20, wherein R₄ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.

23. The compound of Claim 21, wherein R₄ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.

24. The compound of Claim 1, wherein X₁ and X₂ together form a bond between the C2 carbon and the C3 carbon of the indole-ring.

25. A compound of Claim 1 selected from the group consisting of
2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
N-methyl-2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-*N,N*-dimethylethanamine;
2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
N-methyl-2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;

2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-(2-methyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1*H*-indol-3-yl)ethanamine;
2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1*H*-indol-3-yl)ethanamine;
2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine
2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-*N*-methylethanamine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

26. A compound selected from the group consisting of
2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;

2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

27. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to Claim 1.

28. The use of a compound according to Claim 1, in the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of a disease or condition in a mammal wherein the 5-HT₆ receptor is implicated.

29. The use according to Claim 28, wherein the disease or condition is anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, stress-related disorder such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, or epilepsy.

30. The use according to Claim 28, wherein said medicine is manufactured for oral, rectal, topical, sublingual or parenteral administration.

31. The use according to Claim 28, wherein the medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg of body weight of said mammal per day.

32. The use according to Claim 28, wherein the medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of about 0.1 to 50 mg/kg body weight of said mammal per day.

33. The use of a compound according to Claim 26, in the manufacture of medicine for treating a disease or condition in an animal wherein the 5-HT₆ receptor is implicated.

34. The use according to Claim 33, wherein the disease or condition is anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, stress related disease, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, or epilepsy.

35. The use according to Claim 33, wherein said compound(s) is(are) administered rectally, topically, orally, sublingually, or parenterally.

36. The use according to Claim 33, wherein said medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of from about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg of body weight of said mammal per day.

37. The use according to Claim 33, wherein said medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of from about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg of body weight of said mammal per day.

38. A compound according to Claim 1, selected from the group consisting of 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine; 2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the compound includes an isotopic label.

39. The compound of Claim 38, wherein the compound includes at least one atom selected from Carbon-11, Nitrogen-13, Oxygen-15, and Fluorine-18.

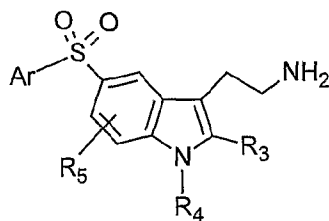
40. The use of a compound according to Claim 38, in the manufacture of a medicine for performing positron emission tomography.

41. The use of a compound in the manufacture of a medicine for use in the performance of nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, wherein the compound is selected from 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; and wherein each of the compounds contains at least one ^{19}F atom.

42. A compound to Claim 13 selected from the group consisting of
tert-butyl 2-[5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl(methyl)carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;

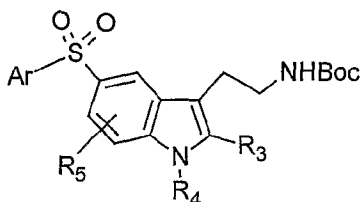
tert-butyl methyl (2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl) carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl (methyl) carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-(2-methyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl (methyl) carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl (methyl) carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl (methyl) carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[1-naphthylsulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl carbamate and
tert-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl (methyl) carbamate.

43. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 15



Formula 15

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises deprotecting a compound having the formula 10



Formula 10

wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

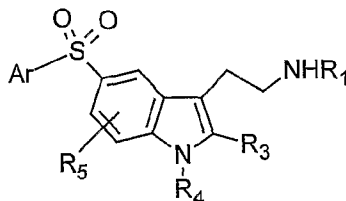
R₃ is H, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

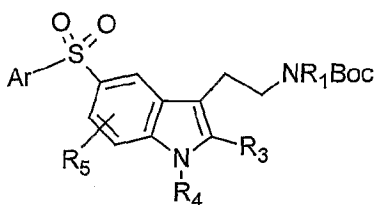
R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

44. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 12



Formula 12

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises deprotecting a compound having the formula 11



Formula 11

wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

R₁ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

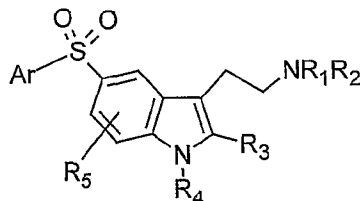
R₃ is H, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

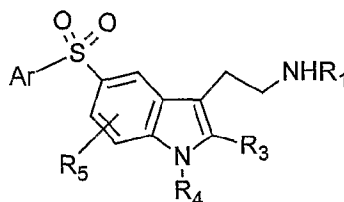
R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

45. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 13



Formula 13

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises subjecting a compound having the Formula 12r



Formula 12

to reductive amination, wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

R₂ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

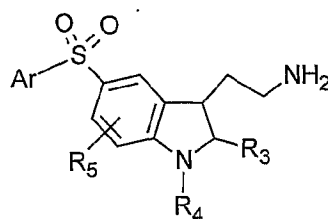
R₃ is H, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

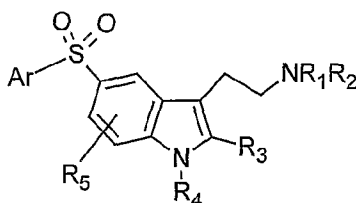
R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

46. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 16



Formula 16

which comprises reducing a compound having the Formula 13



Formula 13

thereto, wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

R₁ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

R₂ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

R₃ is H, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

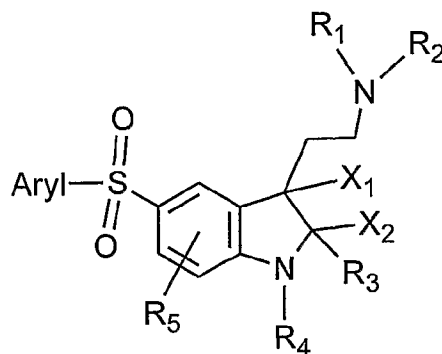
Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[Received by the International Bureau on 20 November 2002 (20.11.02);
Original claim 1 replaced by new claim 1, remaining claims unchanged]

1. A compound of the Formula I:



Formula I

wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

X₁ and X₂ are both H or together form a bond between the C2 and the C3 carbon of the indole-ring of Formula I;

R₁ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)O-*t*-butyl;

R₂ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)O-*t*-butyl, provided that only one of R₁ and R₂ is -C(O)O-*t*-butyl;

R₃ is H, halogen, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁ - C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -O-C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -O-C₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R_5 is H.
3. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R_3 is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl.
4. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R_4 is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl.
5. The compound of Claim 1, wherein aryl is phenyl or substituted phenyl.
6. The compound of Claim 5, wherein aryl is a substituted phenyl.
7. The compound of Claim 6, wherein the phenyl is substituted with 1-3 substituents selected from H, halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, $-O$ - C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and CF_3 .
8. The compound of Claim 7, wherein R_5 is H.
9. The compound of Claim 8, wherein R_3 is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl.
10. The compound of Claim 8, wherein R_4 is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl.
11. The compound of Claim 9, wherein R_4 is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl.
12. The compound of Claim 8, wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl.

13. The compound of Claim 1, wherein R_1 or R_2 is $-C(O)O-t\text{-butyl}$.

14. The compound of Claim 1, wherein aryl is naphthyl or substituted naphthyl.

15. The compound of Claim 14, wherein R_5 is H.

16. The compound of Claim 15, wherein R_3 is H or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl.

17. The compound of Claim 15, wherein R_4 is H or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl.

18. The compound of Claim 16, wherein R_4 is H or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl.

19. The compound of Claim 1, wherein aryl is heteroaromatic or substituted heteroaromatic.

20. The compound of Claim 19, wherein R_5 is H.

21. The compound of Claim 20, wherein R_3 is H or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl.

22. The compound of Claim 20, wherein R_4 is H or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl.

23. The compound of Claim 21, wherein R_4 is H or $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl.

24. The compound of Claim 1, wherein X_1 and X_2 together form a bond between the C2 carbon and the C3 carbon of the indole-ring.

25. A compound of Claim 1 selected from the group consisting of

2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
N-methyl-2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-*N,N*-dimethylethanamine;
2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
N-methyl-2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-(2-methyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1*H*-indol-3-yl)ethanamine;
2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1*H*-indol-3-yl)ethanamine;
2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-*N*-methylethanamine;

2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine
2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-*N*-methylethanamine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

26. A compound selected from the group consisting of

2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethanamine;
2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}-*N*-methylethanamine;
2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine;

2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

27. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to Claim 1.

28. The use of a compound according to Claim 1, in the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of a disease or condition in a mammal wherein the 5-HT₆ receptor is implicated.

29. The use according to Claim 28, wherein the disease or condition is anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, stress-related disorder such as irritable bowel syndrome, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, or epilepsy.

30. The use according to Claim 28, wherein said medicine is manufactured for oral, rectal, topical, sublingual or parenteral administration.

31. The use according to Claim 28, wherein the medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg of body weight of said mammal per day.

32. The use according to Claim 28, wherein the medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of about 0.1 to 50 mg/kg body weight of said mammal per day.

33. The use of a compound according to Claim 26, in the manufacture of medicine for treating a disease or condition in an animal wherein the 5-HT₆ receptor is implicated.

34. The use according to Claim 33, wherein the disease or condition is anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, stress related disease, panic, a phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, obesity, post-traumatic stress syndrome, or epilepsy.

35. The use according to Claim 33, wherein said compound(s) is(are) administered rectally, topically, orally, sublingually, or parenterally.

36. The use according to Claim 33, wherein said medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of from about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg of body weight of said mammal per day.

37. The use according to Claim 33, wherein said medicine is manufactured for administration of the compound(s) in doses of from about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg of body weight of said mammal per day.

38. A compound according to Claim 1, selected from the group consisting of 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-methylethanamine; 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-

dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine; 2-[2-methyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanamine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the compound includes an isotopic label.

39. The compound of Claim 38, wherein the compound includes at least one atom selected from Carbon-11, Nitrogen-13, Oxygen-15, and Fluorine-18.

40. The use of a compound according to Claim 38, in the manufacture of a medicine for performing positron emission tomography.

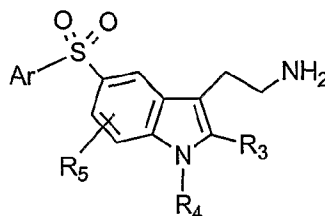
41. The use of a compound in the manufacture of a medicine for use in the performance of nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, wherein the compound is selected from 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethanamine; 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-N-methylethanamine and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; and wherein each of the compounds contains at least one ¹⁹F atom.

42. A compound to Claim 13 selected from the group consisting of
tert-butyl 2-[5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[1-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;

tert-butyl 2-[2-methyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethyl(methyl)carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl methyl(2-{1-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl)carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{1,2-dimethyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}ethyl(methyl)carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-(2-methyl-5-{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-(1,2-dimethyl-5-{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}sulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl(methyl)carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;

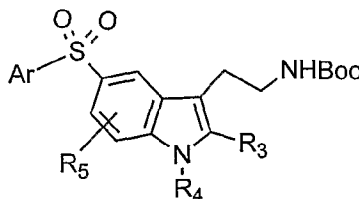
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethyl(methyl)carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethyl(methyl)carbamate;
tert-butyl 2-{5-[1-naphthylsulfonyl]-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl}ethylcarbamate;
tert-butyl 2-[5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1,2-dimethyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethylcarbamate and
tert-butyl 2-[1,2-dimethyl-5-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]ethyl(methyl)carbamate.

43. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 15



Formula 15

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises deprotecting a compound having the formula 10



Formula 10

wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

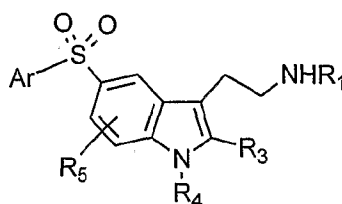
R_3 is H, halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R_4 is H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R_3 and R_4 may not both be H;

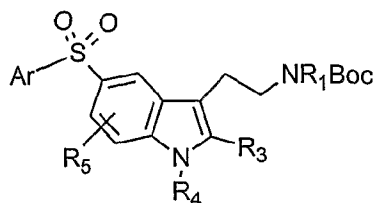
R_5 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted alkyl, $-OC_1$ - C_6 alkyl, substituted $-OC_1$ - C_6 alkyl, CN, NO_2 , OH, $-N_3$, NR_1R_2 , $-C(O)NR_1R_2$, $-C(S)NR_1R_2$, $-O$ -aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

44. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 12



Formula 12

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises deprotecting a compound having the formula 11



Formula 11

wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

R₁ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

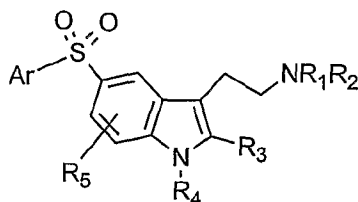
R₃ is H, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

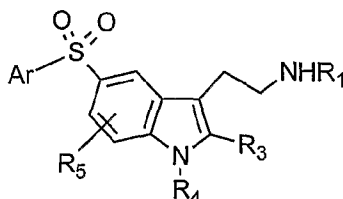
R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

45. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 13



Formula 13

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises subjecting a compound having the Formula 12r



Formula 12

to reductive amination, wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

R₂ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

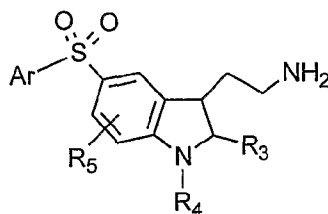
R₃ is H, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

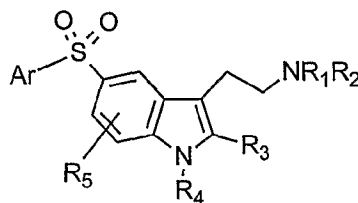
R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

46. A process for preparing a compound of Claim 1 having the Formula 16



Formula 16

which comprises reducing a compound having the Formula 13



Formula 13

thereto, wherein

Aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, heteroaromatic, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, or substituted heteroaromatic;

R₁ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

R₂ is H, C₁ - C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl or aryl;

R₃ is H, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

R₄ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aryl;

Provided that R₃ and R₄ may not both be H;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted alkyl, -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted -OC₁-C₆ alkyl, CN, NO₂, OH, -N₃, NR₁R₂, -C(O)NR₁R₂, -C(S)NR₁R₂, -O-aryl, or aryl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No

PCT/US 02/24759

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61K31/4045 C07D209/16 A61P25/18 A61P25/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

CHEM ABS Data, EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GLENNON, RICHARD A. ET AL: "5-HT6 serotonin receptor binding of indolealkylamines: a preliminary structure-affinity investigation" MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY RESEARCH (1999), 9(2), 108-117 , XP001106724 page 114 -page 115	1-46
A	US 6 187 805 B1 (MC ALLISTER GEORGE ET AL) 13 February 2001 (2001-02-13) the whole document --- -/--	1-46

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 October 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/10/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Schmid, J-C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internati Application No

PCT/US 02/24759

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>GLENNON R A ET AL: "2-Substituted Tryptamines: AGENTS WITH SELECTIVITY FOR 5-HT₆ SEROTONIN RECEPTORS" JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. WASHINGTON, US, vol. 43, no. 5, 2000, pages 1011-1018, XP002201555 ISSN: 0022-2623 the whole document</p> <p>---</p>	1-46
A	<p>WO 01 05793 A (UPJOHN CO ;HENDGES SUSAN K (US); JACOBSEN E JON (US)) 25 January 2001 (2001-01-25) cited in the application the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	1-46

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 02/24759

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US 02 /24759

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

In view of the wording of the claims presently on file wherein the meanings of Aryl, R2-R5 are (partly) missing, which render it difficult, if not impossible, to determine the matter for which protection is sought, the present application fails to comply with the clarity requirements of Article 6 PCT (see also Rule 6.1(a) PCT) to such an extent that a meaningful search is impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the application which do appear to be clear, namely for the compounds of formula (I) as specified on page 8, line 10 to page 9, line 5 of the description.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internati Application No

PCT/US 02/24759

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6187805	B1	13-02-2001	GB	2341549 A	22-03-2000
WO 0105793	A	25-01-2001	AU	6049700 A	05-02-2001
			EP	1196417 A1	17-04-2002
			WO	0105793 A1	25-01-2001
			US	2002111483 A1	15-08-2002
			US	2002128475 A1	12-09-2002